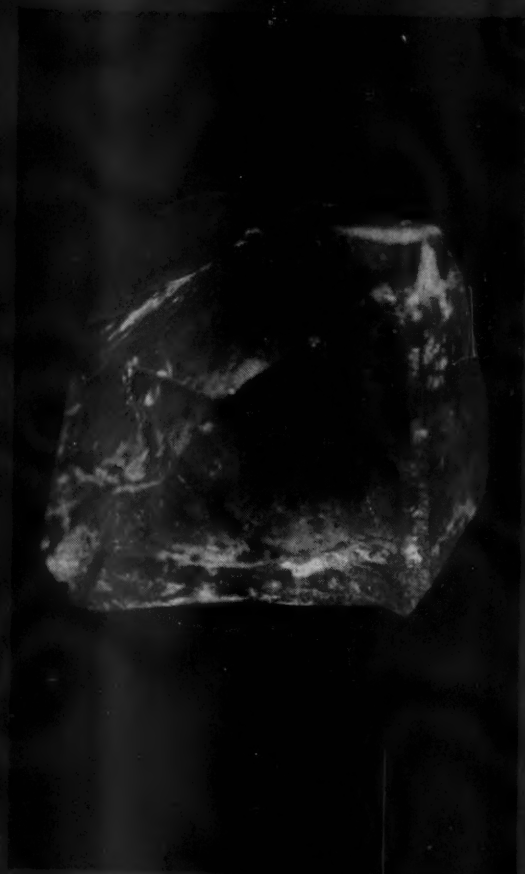


Ph

ROCKS & MINERALS

VOLUME 18
NUMBER 1

Mineralogy
•
Petrology
•
Lapidary



60c

Topaz crystal from the Olenok
Mine, Siberia, Russia.
5 1/2 x 3 x 1 1/2 inches (13.8 cm.)

EDITH S. SCHULTZ, GEMOLOGIST, ALBANY FALLS, N.Y.

MARCH - APRIL 1957

WHOLE SALES \$2.50

71st LIST OF MINERALS

PLUMBOGUMMITE, Cumberland, w. xld. PYROMORPHITE on rock. $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$	\$7.50
PURPUREITE, Groton, N.H. Solid purple mass. $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	3.00
SCHEELITE, Chihuahua, Mexico. $1\frac{1}{2}$ " orange xl.	2.50
PISANITE, Arizona. Minutely xld. on rock. $3 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	3.00
TOURMALINE, Franklin, N. J. Brilliant yellowish xls. in Calcite. $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	2.50
NATROCHALCITE, Chuquicamata. Thick xline. mass on rock. $3 \times 2 \times 2$	5.00
AUSTINITE, Gold Hill, Utah. Micro. xld. on matrix. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	3.00
SPINEL, Amity, N. Y. Large crude xl. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	3.00
WAVELLITE, Filleigh, Devonshire. Radiated on rock. $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$. Type loc.	2.00
CASSITERITE, Cornwall. Xld. on mass. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$	3.00
ANGLESITE, Mexico. Xline. masses in SULPHUR. $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2$	3.50
CORUNDUM, Mozambique. Complete blue xl. $2 \times 1\frac{1}{4} \times 1$	5.00
DOVERITE, Dover, N. J. With Magnetite & Quartz. $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	3.50
CINNABAR, California. Micro. xld. in matrix. $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	2.00
TOURMALINE, Maine. Grass-green xls. radiating in Muscovite. $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3$	5.00
QUARTZ, Cornwall. Pseudo. after octahedral xls. of Fluorite. 3×2	2.50
GREENOCKITE, Bolivia. Micro. red xls. & coating on rock. 3×2	3.00
APOPHYLLITE, Centerville, Va. Xls. on good green Prehnite. 5×2	5.00
BERYL v. MORGANITE, Madagascar. Pink tabular xl. $4 \times 3 \times 1$. Not cutting.	12.50
COSALITE, Cobalt, Ont. Xline. mass. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$	6.00
CALCITE, Stank Mine, Lancs. Group of xls. on Hematite. $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2$	3.00
WOLFRAMITE, Trumbull. $\frac{3}{4}$ " xl. pseudo. after SCHEELITE in rock. 3×2	4.00
ANDALUSITE, Spokane, Wash. Pink xls. in SILLIMANITE. $3 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$	3.00
MALACHITE, Phoenixville, Pa. Radiating masses in matrix. $3 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	2.50
BERYL, Haddam, Conn. Pink & green xl. mass showing some faces. $3 \times 3 \times 2$	3.00
TANTALITE-COLUMBITE, Finland. Mass showing crude xl. $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	3.00
FLUORITE, Weardale. Group of good green & lilac xls. $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	7.50
COPPER, Wheal Gorland, Cornwall. Xld. platy mass. $3 \times 3 \times \frac{1}{2}$. No gangue.	5.00
CHALCOCITE, Cornwall. Xld. mass, dull faces. 3×3	3.00
CHALCOPYRITE, Cornwall. Botryoidal mass ("Blister Copper"). 4×3	5.00
CUPRITE, Cornwall. Xld. mass on rock. $3 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$	7.50
CASSITERITE, Bolivia. Xld. with Quartz xls. on rock. $3 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	6.00
TOPAZ, Trumbull, Conn. Crude xl. 2×2 . Not cuttable.	2.00
RUTILE, Pylesville, Md. Xls. in Chloritic rock. $3 \times 2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	2.50
SMITHSONITE, Marion Co., Kansas. Deep yellow thick xline. crust on both sides of rock. $5 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	12.50
SIDERITE, Cornwall. Small xls. densely coating matrix. $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$	3.00
FLUORITE, Weardale. Spectacular group of twinned amethyst-colored $1\frac{1}{2}$ " xls. $12 \times 5 \times 3$. 8 lbs. Highly fluorescent.	35.00
TOPAZ, Devil's Head, Colo. Reddish xl., brilliant faces. 2×2 .	35.00
WILLEMITE v. TROOSTITE, Ogdensburg. Fine $1\frac{3}{4}$ bright xl.	2.50
RHODONITE v. FOWLERITE, Franklin. Bright $1\frac{1}{4}$ " pink xl. in Calcite.	3.50
IRON, Disco Is., Greenland. Partly altered mass. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$. 100 grams.	10.00
DIOPTASE, French Congo. Superbly xld. mass. $2 \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	35.00
GRAFTONITE, N. Groton, N.H. Interlaminated w. Heterosite. 2×2	2.50
EMBOLITE & CERARGYRITE, N. S. Wales. Mass w. some matrix. $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$. 4 oz.	5.00
AXINITE, Thum, Saxony. Xld. on matrix. 3×2	3.50
KYANITE, St. Gotthard. Xls. w. STAUROLITE xls. in Schist. 3×2	2.50
CUPRITE v. CHALCOTRICHITE, Bisbee. Xld. on and in matrix. 2×2	3.00
SMITHSONITE, Tsumeb. Olive-green small botryoidal xld. mass. 6×4	10.00

Postage extra on all items.

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ROCKS and MINERALS

PETER ZODAC, Editor and Publisher

America's Oldest and Most Versatile
Magazine for the Mineralogist, Geo-
logist, Lapidary.

Published Bi-Monthly

OFFICIAL JOURNAL



ROCKS & MINERALS
ASSOCIATION

WHOLE NO. 257

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MARCH-APRIL, 1957

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Chips From the Quarry

Did we make a mistake?

From the very day R&M made its first appearance, we have received offers from one person or another for us to move to their city. One person almost persuaded us to move to Washington, D. C., another to Statesville, N. C., still another to Gem Village (Bayfield, Colo.). Most of the attractive offers came from California where rent-free apartments not only were offered us, but claims to gold mines as well. And we have also received an offer of some claims to uranium deposits in Utah, if we would settle in that state. Oh, yes, several large publications wanted to buy R&M but we would not sell.

Peekskill is a nice little city located in the midst of many old mines and quarries and hundreds of mineral localities. We can never run out of minerals! We were born here also. As we sit at our desk writing these notes, coughing and sneezing due to a heavy cold, our mind wanders off minerals and settles on ice and snow and cold, high rents, high taxes, and poor local support — all prevalent here — we cannot help but wonder if we had made a mistake in not accepting one of the above offers.

Advertiser condemns Sand Dept.

Editor R&M:

I have noted with some concern that over the past months you have been devoting a considerable amount of space to sand collectors, until this present issue has five pages devoted to this subject. Frankly I feel that sand should not be dealt with in a mineral magazine. If you are so wrapped up in sand, why not start a separate magazine on the subject?

I find that I have less and less desire to advertise in a magazine that devotes so much space to sand.

There are many people like ourselves who are losing interest in R&M because there are so many subjects you deal with that are not closely related to minerals. Why not ask the readers to write in and let you know whether or not they want you to keep the sand department.

A R&M advertiser

March 3, 1957

(The reason so much space is devoted to sand is because the sand department is the 2nd most popular feature in R&M—World News is 1st. There are quite a number of subscribers who do not like the sand department but for everyone who is against it at least 10 are for it, judging from comments in letters received).
—The Editor.

Coming Events

May 31, June 1 and 2, 1957—Hells Canyon
2nd Annual Gem Show, Fair Grounds, Near
Lewiston, Idaho. For information contact
Larry Hanson, Pres. Hells Canyon Gem
Club, 402 D 12th Ave., Lewiston, Idaho.

June 13-16, 1957.—1957 National Gem and
Mineral Show, Colorado National Guard
Armory, East 3rd Ave and Logan St., Denver,
Colorado. For information contact Mr. or
Mrs. Ernest E. Parshall, Publicity Committee,
2620 So. Pearl St., Denver 10, Colo.

July 6, 1957—Baltimore Mineral Society
sponsoring a National Symposium for mineral
collectors in Baltimore, Md. For further
information contact Herschel Hochman,
1108 N. Patterson, Baltimore 13, Md.

1957 National Gem and Mineral Show

DENVER, COLORADO

JUNE 13, 14, 15, 16.

National Guard Armory

EAST 3rd AVE. and LOGAN STREET
Large Free Parking Lot

Combined American and Rocky Mountain
Federation Convention. Colorado Mineral
Society, Host.

COMPETITIVE EXHIBITS

Woodruff and Parser Trophy Awards.
Outstanding Displays and Dealers. Write
for Display space and complete show in-
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Hunting the R & M Subscriber in Alaska

Gerry & Will Shulman
133 Huntington Terrace
Newark 12, N. J.

During the summer of 1955 our peregrinations took us over the Alaska Highway which penetrates the greatest wilderness region remaining on the North America continent, a vast frontier embracing more than a million square miles.

We crossed the Canadian border at Court's, Montana, traveling 973 miles through Alberta to Dawson Creek, British Columbia, (mile 0) of the Alaska Highway arriving July 2nd. From there we covered 1318 miles to Tok Junction at the American Customs in Alaska.

Armed with a list of Alaskan subscribers to *Rocks and Minerals*, kindly furnished us by Peter Zodac and with a letter filled with suggestions from our good friend, Sourdough, Frank Waskey, we set out to see the country and to find the members of our friendly fraternity.

We travelled in our 4-wheel-drive Willy's station wagon, "peregrine", fitted with a bed, screens, running water, a full complement of camping gear, a spare gas can on the side of the car, mineral collecting and pioneering equipment, and special tools for almost any emergency.

On July 12th we arrived at our first destination, Anchorage, Alaska's largest city, with a population of more than 65,000 within a 50 mile radius. The town has a beautiful setting, lying on a low level plain, surrounded on all sides by snow-capped peaks and dense forests of spruce, birch, and aspen. While in the area we looked up Ollie Trower and Elsa Jones, friends of Frank Waskey and attended a meeting of their club, The Alaskan Prospector's Society which met at the Northern Lights Service Club on the Elmendorf Airbase. This friendly society is composed of government civilian employees, and military personnel. It has a permanent nucleus with a transient membership. We saw an interesting movie illustrating some club trips showing the members panning gold at Hope, a place

where we were to try our luck later. After the meeting Ollie and Elsa told us whom to see and where to go for minerals and we followed their advice with good results.

On Frank's suggestion, we visited the McKinley Stone Company on the outskirts of Anchorage and found its proprietors, Geneva and Steve Corey, most hospitable. When we arrived, Steve was out on a job building one of the beautiful fireplaces which he so artistically designs and which decorate some of the finest mansions of the area. Geneva entertained us showing us some interesting building stone which they bring in from Mt. McKinley Park and pictures of fireplaces made from it. We saw Steve's huge lapidary outfit and some of his fine work, being especially impressed with his excellent polishing of Alaska's black petrified wood.

Upon Steve's return we found him to be a friendly fellow, delighted to talk rocks. He parted with one of his petrified woods, a beautiful specimen surrounded by white chalcedony and in turn was glad to receive some of our Franklin specimens. We had supper with them and they proved to be genial hosts, sending us on our way with good wishes.

Next day we visited the beautiful home of R. & M. subscriber, Evan L. Nelson, in Spenard, a suburb of Anchorage. To our disappointment we found he was away on a prospecting trip up in the mountains and could only be reached by plane. However, his charming and hospitable wife, Othel, made us welcome and took us to his mineral room, where we saw what we are sure is one of the finest amateur collections in Alaska. This exhibit showed the results of enthusiastic collecting and a deep interest in minerals. After we spent an hour looking at beautiful minerals, Mrs. Nelson assuaged our thirst with a large container of home-made lemonade. We left two of our best Franklins and

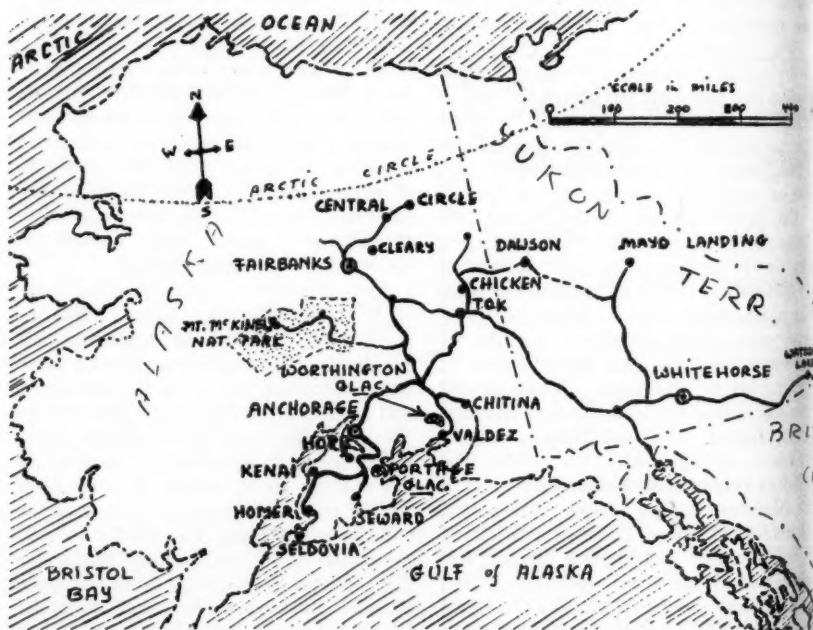
bade our hostess goodbye.

Our next and last visit in Anchorage was with R. & M. subscriber Louis E. Grammer, who as a highway engineer had planned many of Alaska's roads. He made us welcome in his snug bachelor apartment, and soon we were busy looking at his beautiful mineral specimens. By chance he was home this summer. Usually with pack on his back he is off in the bush surveying and mapping some future road. He very generously gave us several of his prize duplicates, among them a beautiful translucent slab of green and pink Kobuk Jade. Louis Grammer is a gracious gentleman and we enjoyed meeting him immensely. Before leaving Anchorage we visited the territorial department of mines and were given samples of some of the minerals on hand.

Our peregrinations then took us down the Kenai Peninsula, where after a pleasant interlude of fabulous salmon fishing at the confluence of the Moose and Kenai

Rivers, we headed further down along the coast to the shores of Kachemak Bay, where lay the town of Homer, called the "Shangri-La of Alaska" by its enthusiastic residents. From the highway above the town we were greeted by a magnificent sea-scape crowned by five huge glaciers surmounting the perpetually snow-capped peaks of the Kenai Mountains, whose fiords and inlets create an interesting shoreline across the beautiful bay where Seldovia lies with its chrome and coal mines. Outcrops of coal were very evident on Homer Spit and as we walked the beaches we saw huge masses left by the waves. This coal is picked by the residents to heat their homes. Before leaving we acquired a fine twenty pound specimen of limonite after wood, still retaining the shape of a log, which had been washed up on the beach.

We next headed for Seward along a beautiful, highway surrounded by snowy mountains, fast running glacial streams,



Map of Alaska and part of Canada showing route covered by the authors.

and tall virgin spruces to hunt up Bill Knaack, another subscriber to *Rocks and Minerals*. We found Bill after making inquiries in town. He was a wonderful fellow and so happy to see a pair of fellow mineral collectors that he dropped his carpentry work to show us his ore samples and to plan for the rest of the day. He then took us to his home and split a vial of gold nuggets from Stetson Creek with us, also giving us a quantity of gold-bearing magnetite sand from the same locality and a piece of black petrified wood from Cooper's Landing. We admired a fine set of moose horns and he gave them to us. We decided to have a pot-luck meal that evening, and Bill said he'd bring the meat. We met at the appointed time and he took us to a small picnic site on Bear Lake outside Seward. He brought caribou steaks and after eating our fill we still had enough for three days. Full of delicious food we sat around the campfire and listened to stories of Alaska and gold miners based on Bill's 27 years of experience on the "Last Frontier."

Although he urged us to stay and we wanted to, we decided to leave after the embers had died down because we didn't want to impose on Bill's kindness. Busy time in Alaska is summertime and that's when the work must get done.

On Saturday, July 23rd, our next side trip took us 17.5 miles along a narrow road over rocky trails to the dumps of Resurrection Creek, a one time famous placer gold stream, scene of the first recorded gold strike in Alaska. We panned for many hours, digging down to bedrock and washing the residue in the fast running stream. By dint of hard work in the freezing water, we acquired a small amount of gold. We decided this would be a tough way to make a living. Going into the area we saw only three cars, but when we came out, we found a hundred cars parked, the G.I.'s and their families had come out of the forts for their week-end recreation.

On the way back from Hope going toward Anchorage, we took a nine mile side trip to Portage Glacier, driving

up to the edge of the melt-water lake at its foot. It was just before sunset and the ice was an incredible blue. Stepping out on ice to collect a few scraper rocks, we were amazed to see an ice bridge the color of amazonite and took pictures of it. A cold wind chilled the atmosphere as the sun went down and we camped for the night in a grove of aspens, leaving early next morning.

Our next side trip was to Chitina, the friendly ghost town, with a population of 25 whites and 50 Indians. This was formerly the outfitting and supply center of the abandoned Kennecott Copper Mines. The fortunes of this town, a remnant of the fast-vanishing old time Alaska, have been skillfully piloted through many trying times by O. A. Nelson, a civil engineer of pioneer days who settled here and eventually came to own most of the remaining properties. Mr. Nelson, a jolly intellectual person, learning of our interest in minerals showed us some of his specimens including many from the old mine. We were also privileged to see some crystallized gold and were allowed to photograph two of his large gold nuggets, which were each the size of a silver dollar. We gave him some of our Franklins and he swapped us two specimens of Kennecott covellite and some small copper nuggets. He showed us a copper arrow-head made many years ago from these nuggets by the local Indians.

In the center of the ghost town we saw a huge copper nugget on display weighing 2400 pounds. Mr. Nelson informed us that it had been dragged down from the mountains at snow-time with a team of horses. On our way once again, we stopped to catch a few Arctic grayling from the small lakes along the road out.

We next travelled up the Richardson Highway, with its beautiful waterfalls, glaciers and breath-taking vistas of Alpine scenery, on the way to Valdez. Here on this highway is one of the few places in the world where one can drive up on the face of an active glacier. Reached by a small road several hundred yards off the Richardson, the large Worthington glacier lies at an altitude of 2070 feet. We

climbed close enough to take pictures of the crevasses in the face and were amazed to see the huge blocks of rock which were broken up and carried along by the glaciers flow. On the Worthington, what heretofore had only been interesting college textbook material on glaciers now became real and assumed new depth and meaning.

On Saturday, July 30th, we drove through Fairbank's dusty gravel streets to College, site of the University of Alaska. This fine school is fully accredited by the Northwestern Association of secondary and higher schools. Among other courses, it offers a bachelor of science degree in civil, mining, and metallurgical engineering and geology. The department of civil engineering and the school of mines are fully accredited by the Engineers Council for Professional Development. After seeing the collection of the University Museum, we decided to look for Dean Earl H. Beistline of the School of Mines at his home, a short distance away. He is an active enthusiastic young man in his early thirties and a graduate of the University of Alaska. Dean Beistline left the dinner table and acted as our guide. He showed us the college plant, including the mining building with its fine laboratories and the

department's mineral collection. He graciously spent several hours with us and gave us samples of minerals on hand. He mentioned he was flying to Anchorage to plan a trip for his geology group so we suggested he contact our good friend Louis E. Grammer of Anchorage, who we felt would be of help to the college. Before we parted, he suggested that we visit the large gold dredge about eight miles out-of-town operated by the United States Smelting Refining and Mining Company, also telling us to visit his friends, Roger Parenteau and Fred and Charley Wackwitz, who lived at Cleary.

Roger Parenteau was the watchman for an inoperative gold mine, and the Wackwitz Brothers farmed and worked their own mine. These three men were the townspeople of Cleary. Because it was late, all we had time to do that evening was to take a picture of a breath-taking Alaska sunset and pitch camp in a gravel pit about a mile from the dredge.

Next morning after breakfast we drove up to the dredge and received permission from the foreman to look around. He told us that the company has eight of these standard floating bucketline dredges of the California type in the Fairbanks area, the largest digging to a depth of 70 feet below water level and handling



Worthington Glacier in Alaska.

10,000 cubic yards per day. Before proceeding to Cleary, we took pictures and learned all about stripping the muck overburden, the thawing of the gravel and the dredging.

Following Earl Beistline's directions we drove until we saw a group of mine buildings at the bottom of the valley. We started the tortuous descent and at the bottom found a maze of boulders from old gold dumps honeycombed with small roads. Starting in the direction of the mine, we came to a small deep creek and feeling that this was impassable reversed our direction and soon came to some men bull-dozing muck for a placer mine. Over the roar of the motors they told us to return and to cross the creek to find the gold mine on a rise. This was the town of Cleary. Much to our surprise the creek was fordable, and shortly the gray buildings came into sight. Here we found Roger Parenteau, the caretaker, who told us all about the mine and gave us specimens of gold, Scheelite and Galena. We drove up the road to the homestead and mine of Fred and Charley Wackwitz. Both Gentlemen very pleasant. They had been operating their gold and scheelite mine and because of the government's policy concerning small mines had to close down and stop production. Now they raise their

own vegetables and hunt their meat for sustenance, biding their time until the government policy changes. They had an ultra-violet light so we dug into our dwindling Franklins and brought them two large pieces. They were delighted with the red and green fluorescence and soon loaded us down with specimens of Galena, scheelite, cassiterite pebbles, some gold and jamesonite. They apologized for the quality of the scheelite and the gold because the mine wasn't working. These two sourdoughs, who live in the backwoods, were two of the best informed men we'd ever met. Having plenty of time to read, they subscribed to a great variety of publications and are much more alert than those of us who live in the cities and are caught in their turmoil and speed. Regretfully we bade the boys goodbye after taking their pictures. Starting the tough ascent, we finally made it to the top of the road and looking back were amazed to see how far below us the town of Cleary lay.

On August 1st, having been out 31 days we continued our journey, 162 miles to Circle, over the Steese highway, which reaches farther north and crosses a higher summit than any highway in Alaska. Here in June, people come to view the midnight sun and in the spring this route is travel-



Gerry Shulman and the gold dredge buckets.

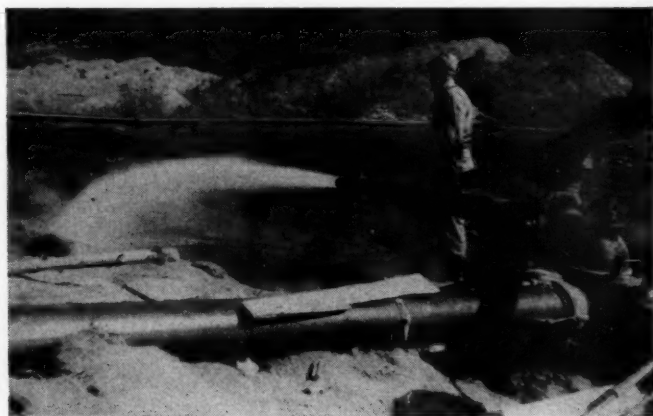
led by the Caribou. The road over the mountains was beautiful, and we stopped at Twelve Mile Summit to rest and take pictures of Ptarmagin. In spots the road was precipitous and narrow, and on one of these we met a giant road scraper and were barely able to pass the machine safely as there was a drop of several miles into a canyon on our right. Finally arriving at Circle City on the Yukon, as far north as one could drive in North America, we were disappointed to find it a village of dusty weatherbeaten gray shacks. We couldn't even buy a decent souvenir at the trading post. We threw a couple of Bastnasite pebbles in the river and started back after eating our lunch. A short way out of town we stopped the car and got out to look a lynx in the eye a few feet off the road in the woods. We had seen many lynx skins in the trading posts and found they were common in the territory.

Our next stop was at Central City, which we had passed on the way down. This was the home of R. & M. subscriber, Simon Soboleff. We found the Soboleff's beautiful log cabin easily, and his charming and hospitable wife, Eva, was the only one home. She informed us that Simon was a mining engineer and at present employed by the Alaska Road

Commission engineering laboratory in Fairbanks and gave us directions on how to find him. Eva invited us to stay overnight or as long as we pleased. We pulled our car into her backyard and soon were busily engaged in drinking tea with delicious home-made bread and home preserved blueberry jelly.

The cabin was most interesting: being constructed on muskeg, we were amazed to find the floors floated. Log sills are put down first, then 2 foot by 6 foot boards are nailed over them. The flooring is attached last, and this floor is not fastened to the walls. Muskeg heaves in the spring and fall, and thus the floor gives and is not torn apart. Eva gave us two small gold nuggets, and we gave her a good Franklin specimen for Simon. We talked late the night and had a good sleep in the *peregrine* in Eva's backyard.

Next morning after a good breakfast we spent a half hour hack-sawing a piece of mastodon ivory off a broken tusk which a friend of Eva's had turned up with his bulldozers blade. Our hostess gave us two lengths of "Diamond willow" for future lamp making and loaded us down with a luxurious amount of green vegetables from her greenhouse. Soon we were on our way back to College and Fair-



Removing the silt overburden with a hydraulic giant at Fairbanks, Alaska.

banks to revisit Dean Earl Beistline and to find Simon Soboleff.

Earl Beistline had not returned from his Anchorage trip, and we met Otto Geist, the world's greatest authority on Alaska's prehistoric mammals. He showed us his workshop and its surrounding grounds full of mammoth tusks, prehistoric moose horns, prehistoric bison skulls, and many other skulls. He is a member of the college staff, the chief supplier of these fossils to the American Museum of Natural History in New York and the museums of the country. He was a most interesting man and he told us that he will be retiring to Mexico in the next few years. After this enjoyable visit we headed back to Fairbanks to look up Simon Soboleff. We called him at the office of the Road Commission and made an appointment to meet him after work. We were there at the appointed time and shopped for meats and vegetables before going to Simon's cabin. He proved to be a very amiable fellow and a good cook. It was a pleasant change to have someone else prepare the meal. After supper we drove to the business section of Fairbanks to see the town. We were able to buy souvenirs reasonably, so we purchased a small ivory seal, a cribbage board made of whale tusk, and a fine necklace and earrings made of Alaska diamonds, (faceted Hematite.) We slept alongside Simon's cabin that night, and he left for work before we awakened. We did our laundry, drying it by his fire, made our bed and stopped by the laboratory to bid Simon goodbye before we left Fairbanks. Shopping for food before leaving town, we paid seventy cents for two large peaches, fifty cents for a loaf of bread, and fifty cents for a quart of milk. Food prices in Fairbanks were much too high for us.

Looking over our list of R & M. subscribers and checking the map, we decide to go home by way of Dawson City of Klondike fame, which lay at the mouth of the Yukon river. On the way we stopped to visit George Turner, a transplanted Chicagoan, who operated the

lost Chicken Hill mine at Chicken, Alaska.

Mr. Turner spent the afternoon with us showing us his sluice workings and explaining the geology of the region. We looked over his collection of rocks and gave him one of our colorful Franklins. He in turn gave us four tiny gold nuggets and an envelope of magnetite sand containing gold. The hours sped by too fast, and although we were anxious to get on our way, we couldn't be impolite to our host. We left just before supper, little prepared for the hazardous trip we were to encounter. We started out in a drizzle which rapidly changed to sleet. It was a steady climb over a narrow winding mountain road which was very muddy and under construction much of its length, but our four-wheel drive pulled us through. Searching in vain for a place to pull off, we came to the Canadian customs check point at dark and still no place to camp.

We drove for what seemed endless hours, ploughing through deep muddy tracks of the huge bulldozers which were working through the night, building trail. We were above timberline all this time and finally at 10:30 P.M. found an abandoned cabin in a small clearing with just enough room to pull our car alongside it. Stopping was a welcome respite after our harrowing night's drive. After a refreshing sleep we arose, had breakfast, and were ready to go when another car came along driven by a young couple from our home state. From our conversation we learned that they lived in a neighboring town and knew some of our Jersey mineral friends.

For another two hours we drove over and around the mountain crests until finally came to the ferry landing on the Yukon opposite Dawson City. While waiting for the ferry, we picked a hatful of raspberries for our lunch. A short time later the ferry came and we found ourselves in the historically rich Dawson City. While here we visited the Museum and saw many of the objects, from a thimble to a fire engine, used in the days of the gold rush. The curator was a very pleasant and well informed towns-

woman who unselfishly gave us her time, opening the museum for us and filling us in on tales of the old days. Our next stop was George and Agnes Shaw's famous Klondike Nugget and Ivory Shop. We found the shop full of wonderful objects and George doing some fine work in making nugget rings and nugget watches. We spent the day with them picking out a nugget and having a man's ring made from it. We also had some of Bill Knaack's gold dust put into a woman's locket and purchased a lady's small gold ring with faceted hematites. It was too late to drive further by the time we were through talking, so the folks invited us to sleep in their yard and to have supper with them and their three young daughters. They also urged us to bathe and do our laundry, and our hostess turned out to be a fine cook. We bought store cake, bread and ice cream for supper, but our hostess had baked bread and pie which tasted much better. The men went fishing after supper while the women compared notes.

We had a good night's sleep and after a wholesome breakfast we took pictures of the family on the ancient, but shiny fire engine parked by the shop. We then took off loaded down with home-made bread and vegetables from the family greenhouse and a list of books and other things which we promised to purchase and send to them when we arrived home. We were truly sorry to leave our hospitable hosts.

On Sunday, August 7th, we headed for Mayo Landing, where we had to cross the Yukon again by ferry. We met the folks from Jersey once more and waited together for several hours while the ferry was being repaired. This ferry was operated by the Mayo Mines, and we met the manager. While conversing, we were amazed to find that he knew our friend Dr. Hans Froberg, mining engineer and mineral collector whom we had missed in Toronto for three years, he being in the Yukon while we were coming through Ontario. In fact he was in Mayo about 30 miles away. Our manager friend



Dawson City, Canada, on the Yukon River.

urged us to go back there to find him, but it was dark and our gas tank was almost empty so we decided not to gamble. The ferry was ready about 10 p.m., so we crossed the river, telling the manager that we would meet Hans Froberg in Whitehorse and asked him to relay our message when Hans came through on this road, the only one between there and Whitehorse. Not wishing to drive against the monstrous mine trucks in the dark we gassed up and slept at the work-camp. Next morning, after palavering with the boys and eating our breakfast we took off for our destination.

About 30 miles from the last Yukon ferry we saw a new Buick jacked up, with a well dressed young fellow standing dejectedly by. We stopped, and he told us that he had two tubeless tires flat, one on the wheel and his spare and he knew nothing about fixing them. His girl friend had driven into town with the Jersey couple to look for help, so we decided to drive him into town. About 5 miles from the car we asked why he hadn't inflated the tire with a pump. He had none. We had a spark plug pump, so we turned back and inflated his tire. We followed him for 30 miles, inflating his tire twice and finally reached the last ferry at Cormacks and pumped his tire while crossing the river. We were using our gas all the time, and by this time we were all out of gas. He was able to buy a tube from the government road camp, and then we dropped into a snack shop for a candy bar. As we sat there eating and talking, our friend, Hans Froberg walked in the door with a companion; it was amazing to miss him in Toronto and then meet him in the vast Yukon. After chatting awhile, he took off ahead of us, inviting us to dinner with him in Whitehorse. We started out again, and seeing our acquaintance safely on his way, we again rolled along toward Whitehorse; going but a few miles we saw a pickup with an Indian family standing by the road with a flat tire. We stopped again and found they

had no tools, so we took our equipment and helped them. They didn't know how to take the tube out or how to put on a hot-patch. Getting through with them we arrived in Whitehorse two hours later than we had anticipated, tired, hungry and gasless.

Our friend Hans had already eaten his supper and told us that he had remarked to his companion that the Shulman's would probably stop to help the Indians. While eating supper we conversed with our friend and then had our car greased and gassed and slept near the garage in Whitehorse.

We started the last leg of our journey the next day and filled with the urge to get back to Newark, we drove steadily, arriving 70 days after leaving home, having covered 14,000 miles.

On the way home we traveled through scenic Banff and Lake Louise, however, these lovely places were an anti-climax after the incomparable beauty of Alaska.

Charles A. Thomas on sick list!

Editor R&M:

I regret I haven't had any mineral news to report but I should like to tell you about a mutual friend who used to write your page "Mineral Shoppers Guide", Charles A. Thomas, 706 Church St., Royersford, Pa. About 3 months ago he had a serious operation and has been confined to his home since. He is slowly mending and the doctors say it is just a matter of time and he will be as good as new. However, the recuperation is slow, and knowing he has many mineral friends all over the country due to his writing and extensive trading, I would like to suggest that you communicate the fact that he is confined and will be for some time yet, and would much appreciate hearing from his friends from time to time to keep up his interest in minerals and to encourage his spirits.

John H. Bertrand, Vice-Pres.,
Mineralogical Society of Penna.
301 N. 10th Street
Easton, Penn.

Collection for sale!

Editor R&M:

My late husband, as a hobby, collected quite an assortment of minerals. Among the specimens are microcline, smithsonite, laumontite, anorthophyllite, petalite, and many others.

Can you advise me if there is a market for these specimens?

Mrs. Mary C. H. Peter
6118 N. 17th St.
Philadelphia 41, Pa.

Dec. 22, 1956

IMPORTANT NOTICE OF THEFT

TO CURATORS OF MINERALS
PROFESSORS OF MINERALOGY
MINERAL DEALERS AND COLLECTORS

The Mineral Collections of the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, were looted during the night of January 14-15, 1957, of most of the display specimens of native gold. In addition, four small faceted diamonds were taken.

If during the next few months you should be offered any specimens which might fit the descriptions which follow, I would be grateful if you would inform me.

V. B. Meen
Head, Division of Geology
and Mineralogy,
Royal Ontario Museum,
100 Queen's Park Crescent,
Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada

Jan. 18, 1957

PRELIMINARY LIST OF LOSSES SUFFERED JANUARY 15, 1957 ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM

- 1 - Diamond - faceted, Marquise cut, blue, 12 x 6 mm., shallow depth, 0.91 carats - 0.1825 grams.
- 1 - Diamond - faceted, round brilliant, straw yellow, 6.3 mm. (diameter), 0.69 carats - 0.1389 grams.
- 1 - Diamond - faceted, round brilliant, yellow green, 6.3 mm. diameter), 1.08 carats - 0.2160 grams.
- 1 - Diamond - faceted, round brilliant, brown, 6.6 - 6.7 mm., 1.12 carats - 0.2232 grams.

GOLD SPECIMENS - unless otherwise specified, all specimens are rough broken.

- 1 **High Grade Rusty**, white quartz with much visible gold.
Approx. 10" x 12" x 4" 30-35 lbs.
Origin: bobjo Mine, Woman Lake, Patricia District, Ontario.
Museum Number 10485.
- 1 **High Grade Milky quartz** with much visible gold and small amount of black tourmaline.
Approx. 5" x 5" x 7", 8 - 9 lbs.
Origin: Preston East Dome Mine, South Porcupine, Ontario.
Museum Number M 19486.

- 1 **High Grade Black quartz** with heavy streak of gold running lengthwise through specimen, polished one side, some wall rock attached.
Approx. 10" x 5" x 3", 15 - 20 lbs.
Origin: O'Brien-Cadillac Mine, Cadillac Twp., Quebec.
Museum Number - 9918.
- 1 **High Grade Gray quartz** with much visible gold, very rich.
Approx. 5" x 3" x 2", 3 lbs.
Origin: O'Brien-cadillac Mine, Cadillac Twp., Quebec.
Museum Number - M 18454.

1 **High Grade Milky quartz** with black wall rock, some visible gold and sulphides.
Approx. 3" x 4", 3/4 - 1 lb.
Origin: Dome Mines, Porcupine, Ontario.
Museum Number - M 8494.

1 **High Grade Gray** and white mottled quartz with considerable fine gold.
Dimensions and weight not known.
Origin: Wray Lake, N.W.T.
Museum Number - M 19531.

1 **High Grade Gray** and white quartz (patchy) with very fine gold sprinkled throughout.
Dimensions and weight not known.
Origin: Little Long Lac Mine, Geraldton, Ontario.
Museum Number - M 18096.

1 **High Grade Milky quartz** with a little dark mineral and considerable visible gold.
Approx. 4" x 3" x 2", 2 lbs.
Origin: Dome Mines Limited, Porcupine, Ontario.
Museum Number - M 14630

12 **High Grade Specimens** - Quartz with considerable visible gold.
Approx. 4" x 4" x 2", 2- 4 lbs.

SOME OF THESE SPECIMENS MAY BE CONSIDERABLY LARGER

Origin: Various mining areas of Ontario, typical of Porcupine and Kirkland Lake.
Museum Numbers - M 18899, M13740, M 17462, M 19094, M 8625, M, 16335, M 16263, M 19344, M 17461, M 18461, M 14230, M 16436.

9 **High Grade Specimens** - Quartz with considerable visible gold.
Approx. 2 1/2" x 3 1/2", - 1/2 - 3/4 lb.
Origin: Various areas of Ontario, Nova Scotia and British Columbia.
Museum Numbers - M 15852, E 3177, M 8553, E 4305, M 16335, M 11563, M 8837, E 3095, M 8805.

Nuggets Particles of metallic gold, assorted sizes, total weight about 0.6 ounce.
Origin: Boulder Creek, Cranbrook, B.C.
Museum Number - M 17573 (not likely on specimens)

Nuggets Assorted sizes, total weight about 2 1/2 ounces,
Origin: Cranbrook, B.C.
Museum Numbers 17113, 17411 (not likely on specimens)

Nuggets Assorted sizes, the weight unknown
Origin: Bonanza Creek, Dawson, Yukon.
Museum Number - M 14283 (not likely on specimens)



WORLD NEWS

ON Mineral Occurrences

ITEMS ON NEW FINDS ARE DESIRED
PLEASE SEND THEM IN.

ALABAMA—"Received your nice letter of Dec. 28th and glad to hear that the information on Alabama rocks and minerals was of some use. I will try to get you more information as the months go by and I have more time to hunt rocks. I have a lot of old geological reports on Alabama which I study and then go out and verify what was written long ago. Here is item 2 (item 1 appeared in last issue)."—letter dated Dec. 21, 1956, from James Miller Davis, 212 Guaranty Savings Building, Montgomery, Ala.

"Item 2. Limonite and hematite are stripped mined in Crenshaw County, Alabama, and specimens collected are very interesting in that they look as if they had been melted and then poured over the surface in layers. Sometimes you will see a thin seam about 1" thick running through a road cut and then a couple of feet of red clay then another thin seam. When you get out to examine the formation you also find huge pieces of broken up geode sections, as most of the geodes had been broken up from years of cultivation by the farmers.

"Limonite and hematite are to be found on most any county road south of Montgomery (Montgomery Co.), Ala., off of U.S. highways 31 and 331. About 35 miles south of Montgomery is Crenshaw County—Davenport, Highland Home, Bradenton and Petrey are all small towns in Crenshaw County near which limonite and hematite are found."

(to be continued)

ARIZONA—From the Wickenburg Mts. in Yavapai Co., Ariz., 15 miles east

of Wickenburg, we have an interesting specimen that had been sent us by John S. Albanese, P. O. Box 221, Union, N. J.

The specimen consists of drusy, green epidote xls lining a 2 inch pocket in massive green epidote. The pocket is filled with milky quartz (rudely xled but here and there little quartz xls showing).

ARKANSAS—At the mercury mines in Kirby, Pike Co., Ark., drusy, cream-colored micro-plates of dickite have been found on quartzite with bright red xline cinnabar.

CALIFORNIA—The following letter dated Nov. 29, 1956, comes from Galen Rowell, 1061 Miller Ave., Berkeley 8, Calif.

"This summer I found many large orthoclase feldspar crystals on Tioga Pass, in Yosemite National Park, Calif. I picked up a few of the best, which were fairly complete and up to four inches across. The exact locality is Yosemite Creek Campground, near the top of the pass.

"On Grizzly Peak, about two miles from my house, I have found veins of yellow fluorescent quartz. It is slightly better under the long wave. The material is found in a large road cut on Grizzly Peak Blvd, directly under the Grizzly Peak Fire Tower. I wrote you about ten months ago about the hollow quartz from this same road cut, however I never saw anything about it or any other items which I have sent in on California appear in ROCKS AND MINERALS.

Just recently, some kids have dug out the entrance to the old abandoned Leona Heights Pyrite Mine in Oakland, Calif.

ornia. By going far back into the tunnels I have found some very attractive specimens of Halotrichite, Melanterite, Pisinite, Epsomite, and Boothite, which was first discovered in the mine. In the next few weeks, the mine entrance will be blasted shut, so that the children who play near and in the tunnels will not get hurt. Because I thought that this might be the last time I could get into the mine, I collected about one hundred and fifty good specimens, mainly Halotrichite, which I hope to trade or possibly sell when no more is available. Thank you for publishing the two items which I sent you on Nevada and Washington. I will write as soon as I have any more items."

COLORADO—"Here is an item for your column—World News on Mineral Occurrences."—recent letter from Howard V. Hamilton, 1340 Crandall Ave., Salt Lake City 6, Utah.

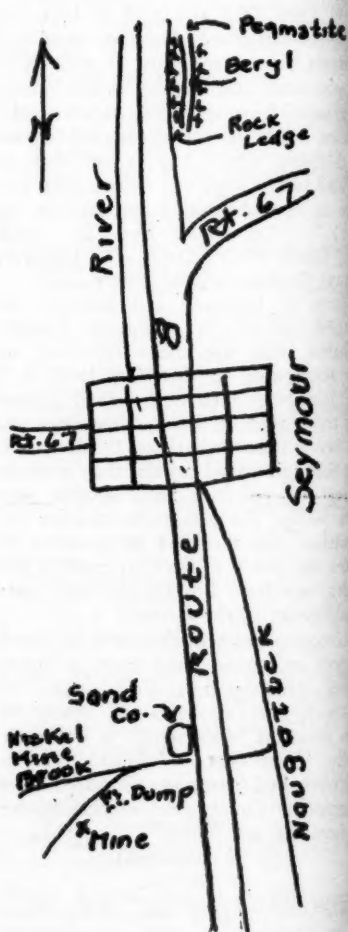
"Stibiotantalite—Sb (Ta, Cb) O₄—associated with tiny crystals of pink tourmaline, has been found in small irregular masses in quartz and lepidolite at the Brown Derby pegmatite, Ohio City, Gunnison Co., Colo. Our identification was verified by Dr. Hurlbut at Harvard University (Cambridge, Mass.) This may be the first recorded occurrence of this mineral in Colorado."

CONNECTICUT—"I am sending you a map showing the location of a beryl occurrence and a nickel mine in Seymour, New Haven Co., Conn. The beryl locality was discovered by some of my friends and so far I have found 3 or 4 crystals while the others have found less. The beryl is found in a pegmatite vein at the far end of the vein going towards Naugatuck. Quartz, mica, feldspar, and garnets occur with the beryl. You have to dig into the vein in order to get out the beryl. I suggest bringing a sledgehammer along.

"The nickel mine is located on Nickel Mine Brook. The brook got its name because of nickel being mined there many years ago. This locality contains quartz, pyrite, and arsenopyrite in fairly good quantities. The dumps are covered over

with leaves and other decaying matter. The mine itself is just a cut in the rock, but the vein runs along the brook for a short distance. It is quite wet. I suggest bringing along a sledgehammer as the rock is very hard to break. Ask permission to visit the mine at the sand company.

"I have just started taking R&M and enjoy it a lot. Would you please send me, if possible, the names and addresses of subscribers around Seymour?"—letter dated Nov. 10, 1956, from R. N. Anderson, Jr., 20-1st Ave., Seymour, Conn.



DELAWARE—"The pebble enclosed came from Pickering Beach, a few miles north of Bowers Beach, Del. It greatly interested us and our guess is that it is petrified amber. I told Bob that it may be only a different form of jasper so we will not be too disappointed if it is something fairly common. Bob is so interested with it, however, that he'd appreciate you returning it to us.

"I'll be sending along soon some other minerals from Delaware for identification, labelled, with duplicates numbered here at home.

"We went prospecting Sunday afternoon with neighbors looking for garnets. We came home with what I have tentatively identified as muscovite and tourmaline. At least we are sure they occur in mica schist.

"We are working steadily with our minerals and by next summer hope to have our ignorance diminished a great deal, when we go with you on our combined prospecting trip to Delaware."—letter dated Nov. 2, 1956, from Mrs. Robert R. Reynolds, 470 Stocksdale Rd., R.F. 2, Glenarm, Md.

The pebble sent in for examination was an amber-brown, pitted chalcedony (quartz) Pickering Beach, in Kent Co., Del., is on Delaware Bay.

FLORIDA—The Southeastern Mineral Co., Box 2234, Lakeland, Fla., have donated an interesting chalcedony specimen—a large, grayish mass with a whitish earthy crust.

"From the McDonald Quarry, Brooksville, Hernando Co., Fla."—on label..

GEORGIA—"A very pale blue euhedral crystal, submitted by Louis C. Davis, 505 S. Slappey Drive, Albany, Ga., is identified as corundum, variety sapphire.

"Mr. Davis reports that he collected the sapphire from the Coastal Plain gravels near Albany (Dougherty Co.) but does not remember the exact location."—Georgia Mineral Newsletter, Autumn 1956, p. 90 (Published by the Georgia Geological Survey, 19 Hunter St., Atlanta, Ga.).

IDAHO—The following news item, dated Jan. 22, 1957, was sent in by G. Elmo Shoup, P. O. Box 756, Salmon, Idaho.

"Shoup, Lemhi County, Idaho. Scheelite (Tungsten) has been found in the gravel and sands of the placers 17 miles below Shoup, Idaho, which assays from .5 to 3.0 percent, or of commercial grade. This is on the edge of what is known as the primitive area of Idaho and is not far from where the famous Middle Fork of the Salmon River enters the main Salmon River. This area also has monazite and other thorium minerals that are in such demand at this time. During the 1880's and the 1930's the river bars and creek tributaries were worked for placer gold. (Note: Shoup is about 45 miles from Salmon, Idaho)."

ILLINOIS—The following letter, dated Dec. 11, 1956, comes from Russell P. Neuwerk, 540 - 29th Ave., Moline, Ill.

"Per my promise I am this day sending you one of the Gasteropods completely replaced by Pyrite.

"Some time ago I received about two hundred from a man that works in a coal mine in upper Fulton County in Illinois. Since that time I have been unable to get more as they are not found in all sections of the mine and only when a new section is opened and then just under the overburden.

"Dr. Fryxell of the Augustana College considers them quite rare.

"When the Gasteropods are first recovered they are tightly bound in the coal, and after considerable experimenting that the only way they could be brightened up was to first clean them on a stiff wire wheel then follow up with a brass wire wheel. This brings out their natural color. It is necessary to give them a coat of clear plastic as they seem to want to tarnish in a few weeks.

"I wonder if you know of any one that has other fossils that have been replaced by Pyrite that may want to trade?

"I find that by using a brass wire wheel on Pyrite specimens that have become dull that the specimens can be brought

back to its original brightness again. Some of our friends may like to know this.

"Would like any comments on the Gasteropod that you may have. It is a new one to me and wonder if its quite rare."

The specimen received is the finest pyrite replacement we ever saw. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, brassy-yellow color, and its coiled surface is remarkable for its symmetry. To add to its attractiveness, the specimen is mounted on a colorless plastic pedestal.

INDIANA—From Leroy H. Grossman, 211 N. Park Ave., Batesville Ind., we received an assortment of minerals from the Portland Cement Co. limestone quarry at Mitchell, Lawrence Co., Ind. Among the specimens were some dainty little calcite xls (dogtooth xls), pale amber-brown in color and associated with pale bluish celestite xls; these occurred in a geode.

A number of celestites, pale bluish in color—some found in geodes with calcite but the finest were dainty little gemmy xls perched on coarse xline limestones, gray in color.—"There were many of these little gems found (celestite). I wish I had some of the beautiful ones to send you."—on label.

Two nice gypsums were also included. One was a very fine grained whitish mass (approaching alabaster in texture), and the other a colorless platy mass of selenite.

The last specimen consisted of tiny colorless calcite xls and tiny colorless rock xls and both associated with white gypsum.

IOWA—While attending the 6th Annual Convention of the Eastern Federation in Baltimore, Md., last September (see Nov.-Dec. 1956, R&M, p. 612) we were most agreeably surprised to meet a good subscriber—Richard Tripp, 321½ Ash Ave., Ames, Iowa. On parting he presented us with an unusually fine specimen—a 2 inch brown, flattened rhombohedron calcite crystal perched on a gray quartz matrix. Its locality is a limestone quarry at West Chester, Washington Co., Iowa.

A letter from him, dated Oct. 12, 1956, gave us some interesting information on the specimen and its locality.

"At the Baltimore show, I gave you a very odd and rare calcite crystal that was perched upon rock matrix. This crystal along with many more in my collection came from the West Chester Quarry in Washington County, Iowa. The top four to six feet of this quarry is capped by a grayish-white to reddish-brown, massive granular dolomitic limestone. This rock is a thin segment of a formation which is called the Burlington Stage of Mississippian Age. In this cap rock are numerous cavities, some of which attain a diameter of 2 feet or more. Quite often these cavities contain calcite crystals that display the rare basic rhombohedron as well as other habits. The common color is a coffee-brown to almost black due to a coating of some manganese mineral, perhaps pailomelane. Individual crystals range in size up to six inches across the 'C' axis. One crystal observed in the quarry (but impossible to obtain) was roughly the size of a volley ball. The presence of many small faces gave the crystal a rounded appearance. It was first thought of as a pseudomorph after a large garnet crystal. Occasionally associated with the calcite is a bluish to carnelian-red, botryoidal chalcedony. Rarely is the chalcedony of cutting quality as it is usually fractured and in very thin pieces. It does, however, make nice cabinet specimen material.

"Another variety of calcite also comes from this quarry. This calcite occurs as scalenohedrons or as more commonly known 'dogtooth' variety. The individual crystals display deep parallel ridges and furrows down the sides and are capped with a dusting of drusy pyrite crystals. These ridges were formed by chemical solution etching the surface of the calcite along cleavage planes. The whole effect is very pleasing as the crystals remind one of snow draped pine trees sprinkled with Christmas tinsel. Occasionally, a small, shiny black dodecahedral sphalerite crystal will jut out from the base of the crystals.

"At the present time, the removal of

the limestone is in another portion of the quarry and consequently, no new calcite material is being uncovered. As the quarry has been fairly well picked over, it is doubtful whether any good specimens could be found at the present time and until operations again move to the favorable spot it is a waste of time to rock-hound here. Gaining entrance to the quarry may be accomplished on Sundays, but it is best to make sure that there is to be no rock blasting before entering the quarry."

KANSAS — From Walter Brannan, Idana, Clay Co., Kans., we have a very fine gem quality brown jasper, which he had found in Idana. We hope he finds many more specimens of this quality.

KENTUCKY — Nice specimens of brownish cleavable calcite have been found around Fort Knox, Hardin Co., Ky.

LOUISIANA—Bill Hurley, P.O. Box 2673, Monroe, La., sent in a number of pebbles for identification, among which was a beautiful 2" yellow jasper. Mr. Hurley has in mind an article for R&M and wanted his specimens verified. Here is his letter, dated Sept. 12, 1956:—

"Either I have found a rockhound's heaven or I'm in for a big disappointment.

"The pebbles enclosed herewith are from a huge gravel pit near Monroe (Ouachita Parish), La., and are found in large quantities. In fact almost all the streets in town have been paved with gravel from this pit and almost any place you stop and look you can see jasper, agate or petrified wood. In digging out the gravel they have found several petrified trees, one as long as 30 feet and possibly 5 feet around. I've seen parts of it and have chips of it in my collection.

"I think this find would make an interesting article and would be happy to write it for you if you will verify the pebbles enclosed."

Please write the article, Mr. Hurley. We would be happy to print it.

MAINE—Coarse xline greenish masses of epidote are found in loose boulders along the coast and as seams 1 inch wide in the pink granite of the cliffs—both occurrences are in Acadia National Park, Mt. Desert Island, Hancock Co., Me. Both occurrences are also on the Atlantic Ocean (east coast of the island).

MARYLAND—Zelma H. Wright, Jr., 3105 Dundalk Ave., Baltimore 22, Md., has sent in two beautiful, drusy iridescent selenite (gypsum) xls, both on dark gray massive gypsum. On one specimen the xls are reddish-brown, on the other the xls are dark brown. Both specimens come from a quarry on highway 40 near Aberdeen, Harford Co., Md.

MASSACHUSETTS — "Evidently the chalcotrichite variety of cuprite is exceedingly rare in Massachusetts. The literature does not seem to have any reference to a find of this variety in New England. A few years ago I found what might be a unique specimen of it at the Blueberry Mountain quarry, Woburn (Middlesex Co.), Mass. The red chalcotrichite crystals occur on brilliant black babingtonite crystals. Other copper minerals like chalcopyrite, malachite and azurite rarely are observed at this locality." —letter dated Oct. 31, 1956, from Gunnar Bjareby, 147 Washington St., Boston 15, Mass.

MICHIGAN—Sharon Williams, RR 3, Green Acres, Cassopolis, Mich., has sent in a dark brown marcasite nodule (the brown is due to oxidation).

"Found on the bank of Cass River near Cass City in Tuscola County, Michigan.

"This is from a handful of them that my uncle picked up while on his vacation."—on label.

MINNESOTA—Adolph A. Sidla, 201-15th Ave., No., Hopkins, Minn., has sent some nice red jasper pebbles which he found in a gravel pit in his city.

MISSISSIPPI—"Under separate cover I am sending you a specimen, a calcified

oyster, found in Hinds County, Mississippi. You will notice that this oyster has not been opened. I have opened several and have found them full of sand. They are found embedded in a bluish clay. The sand was washed into the oyster before it was embedded.

"This is a double entry, the shell can go into your World News on Mineral Occurrences and the sand taken from it can go to the Sand Collector. It should be interesting to know what sand was trapped by a prehistoric oyster, 180 miles inland from the present coast line.

"If you are interested, I have many items found locally that I can submit with specimens."—letter dated Jan. 15, 1957, from J. S. Locke, 39-48th St., Gulfport, Miss.

We are delighted with the specimen. Not only because of its large size, 3 x 4 (wgt. 1 lb.), but because of its very fine quality—it is the finest calcified oyster we ever saw. The specimen, however, appeared to be solid so we made no attempt to break it open—instead we petitioned Mr. Locke to send us a mineral sample which he did and it is described in this issue under the Sand Collector.

We would gratefully appreciate more items on your State, Mr. Locke. Please send them in!

"A second letter from Mr. Locke, dated Feb. 4, 1957, reads:

"Am glad the calcified oyster pleased you. I have several hundred of them but the exact locality where they are found is hard to explain as it is not near any particular town. Draw a line from Taylorsville (Hinds County, as there are two Taylorsville) Miss. to Lakeland, Miss., and on the west bank of Pearl River on this line is the locality. This is in southeast Hinds County."

MISSOURI—"Along with my renewal to your fine magazine, I am sending you some mineral specimens and a note on their occurrence.

"In Southwestern Bates County, Mo.,

in the Hume-Foster area, are literally hundreds of coal mine strip pit dumps. These dumps are generally regarded as a poor place for rockhounding. This is true in a general sort of way, but careful searching will reveal some nicely xled minerals, the selenite xls sent you are but one example.

"These 'coal xls' (selenites) are found sparingly in nearly vertical faults that cut the coal seam. On both walls of these xl producing faults, the coal is leached until it resembles soft black soot, which probably accounts for the black color of the xls. The transparent, colorless, zones in these selenites are fluorescent and phosphorescent."—letter dated Feb. 3, 1957, from Joe R. Wormington, Rt. 2, Pierce City, Mo.

These are the first coal mine selenites we ever saw. Not only are they of large size—some 2 x 3 inches—but they are beautiful xled and most of them are black in color and lustrous (several had colorless, transparent zones.) We can't tell if the black color is due to coal, or oil or both—the chances are it is due to both. At any rate they are very unique and attractive. A 2" x 2" colorless specimen was also included but it looked drabbed when compared with the lustrous black ones.

MONTANA — Gerald Navratil, 243 Farragut Parkway, Hastings on Hudson, N. Y., sent in this item:

"Libby, Lincoln Co., Mont.—In a high bench about a half-mile below the top of Flagstaff Mountain (northwest of Libby) on the old forest service trail leading to top of the mountain, an old prospect hole reveals garnets in a quartz gangue."

NEBRASKA—"A locality for minerals in Nebraska is our gravel pits. There are some on highway 34 near Ashland (Saunders Co.)—the pits are on both sides of the Platte River—and if you stop and ask the pit operators they will let you look thru the waste piles. In these piles I have found a lot of things, agates

of all types, petrified woods, jaspers, and once in a while you can find prehistoric bones and teeth of animals that once roamed the plains.

"I will not give the locations of more spots in this letter but anybody who is passing thru should stop to see me and I will be more than glad to tell them where they are. We in our club in Lincoln have promised not to disclose localities for publication because in reading rockhound magazines we have seen how clubs have been shut out of their collecting areas because of some 'rock-hogs'."—letter dated Jan. 12, 1957, from I. Everett (Everett Lapidary Shop), 2941 N. 65th, Lincoln, Nebr.

Some nice jasper pebbles from the above locality were sent in by Mr. Everett. One was a dark red specimen, the other was dark brown and square-shaped!

NEVADA—"In the last issue of R&M I mentioned cinnabar xls from the Cahill mine, north of Winnemucca, Humboldt Co., Nevada. Recently I saw a superb specimen in the office of A. M. Buranek, Salt Lake City. The cluster of large xls occurred in a large vug in limestone. They are the finest cinnabar xls I have ever seen."—Note from Howard V. Hamilton, 1340 Crandall Ave., Salt Lake City 6, Utah.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—"The rare aluminum, calcium, manganese and iron phosphate mineral roscherite originally found at Greifenstein in Saxony, Germany and later in Maine at the Black Mountain, Rumford, and Newry was found three years ago at the Chandler Mills Mine, Newport (Sullivan Co.), N. H. Here the crystals are in botryoidal groupings but also as individuals elongated along the A-axis. The color is pale greenish olive. They are implanted on albite. This is the fourth locality in New England. The third locality is the Bennett quarry, Buckfield, Maine, where I found this mineral in 1946. There it was associated with large crystals of laueite and carbonate-apatite on rhodochrosite. It occurs there as small botryoids of radiating crystals of a

pale reddish brown color."—letter dated Oct. 31, 1956, from Gunnar Bjareby, 147 Worthington St., Boston, Mass.

NEW JERSEY—"I am sending you a specimen of interest that I have found within the last year. I thought it would be of special interest due to the item 'Oklahoma Zircon Locality' which appeared in R&M, March-April 1956 p. 118.

"About one month ago, near the Montville (Morris Co.), New Jersey serpentine deposits, I found outcrops of zircon-bearing pegmatite. This formation is known as the Pompton Pink Pegmatite due to the color of its feldspar. The zircon is almost all xled, the largest I have found was $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. All the zircon xls fluoresce yellow to orange under long and short wave."—letter dated June 11, 1956, from Al DeVito, 59 Scheerer Ave., Newark 8, N. J.

The specimen received is a dark gray pegmatite which consists chiefly of black hornblende with smaller amounts of gray (no pink present) feldspar and smoky quartz—3 or 4 small dark brown zircon xls are imbedded in the pegmatite.

NEW MEXICO—From the copper mines of Santa Rita, N. Mex., we have a fine specimen that was sent us by John S. Albanese, P.O. Box 221, Union N. J.

The specimen consists of a reddish, platy mass of xline cuprite altering to copper-red native copper.

"Cuprite altering to native copper. Santa Rita mine, Santa Rita, Grant Co., N. Mexico—Ottinger Collection."—on label.

NEW YORK—"I am sending you some stuff I found at a sandstone quarry near Tennenah Lake, Roscoe (Sullivan Co.), N. Y. It looks to me like petrified charcoal, but I understand there is no such thing. The quarry contains some slate in addition to the sandstone. The round pebbles make a streak on paper, like charcoal."—letter dated Dec. 3, 1956, from Martin Walter, Hotel Paris, West End Ave., at 97th St., New York 25, N. Y.

The specimens received contain very thin veins of black anthracite coal in gray sandstone. Fine xline brassy-yellow pyrite is also present in the sandstone—some of the pyrite is in the form of rounded nodules imbedded in the sandstone. Pyrite nodules are also embedded in black earthy graphite and it is this graphite that marks paper. It is the coal that was mistaken for petrified charcoal.

NORTH CAROLINA—"I am sending you a sample of some dark, cubic crystals which I found in a dirt hillside (railroad cut running along the shore of Lake Fontana) in Swain County, North Carolina. When I dug them out they were covered with a reddish residue. The hillside had thin veins of a soft black mineral and veins of stained quartz running through it. I am sending you samples of these. Will you please try to identify them for me." — letter dated Oct. 31, 1956, from Donald M. Stockwell, 1413 Prentiss Ave., New Orleans 22, La.

The cubic crystals are dark brown limonite pseudo after pyrite. The soft, black mineral is clay stained black by manganese.

NORTH DAKOTA—We need items on North Dakota. Will some nice person send a few in?

OHIO—The following letter, dated Oct. 2, 1956, comes from C. O. Gettings, 2001 Starr Ave., Toledo 5, Ohio. All localities mentioned are in Ohio.

"All summer my wife and I hoped that our next visitor would be Peter Zodac. With fall here we have given up.

"Have spent the summer building a new concrete block building for the collection and a sales room. Had only three days off so did little collecting, however here are a few items for OHIO. The famous Pugh quarry near Weston, Ohio, a true collectors paradise, made the last blast on the crystal level last month. A new lower level has been started and after several blasts I feel confident that there will be no crystals. I spent some time looking over the blasts and found not one trace of any crystals. Sunday we visited Gilboa, Ohio, and found some imm

purple fluorite crystals in calcite crystals. At Bellvue we found some very excellent iridescent fluorite. At Flat Rock, south of Bellvue, on the upper level we found plenty of parts of Trilobites and I believe a good search would produce some good fossils. No crystals or trace of any mineral was found. Early this summer we visited Lima, Ohio, and found crystallized calcite, sphalerite and cubes of fluorite up to one inch. They were yellow and purple and showed very good trisoctohedrons. Hint, get the wife to save the lint from the automatic clothes dryer. It makes wonderful packing for the most fragile crystals. In regard to your open house column. I thought all collectors were glad to have visitors. Aren't they?

"P.S. Clay Center has been closed all summer. On strike. No collectors allowed."

OKLAHOMA—Glen E. Kiser, Douglass, Kans., has sent in an interesting reddish calcareous geode whose interior is lined with drusy, colorless calcite xls.

"Found on State Hwy 51 W. of U.S. Hwy 77, S/W of Orlando, Logan Co., Okla."—on label.

OREGON — "Enclosed are 4 small rocks picked in southeastern Oregon in Lake County. They are called 'diamonds' and I would like to know if they have any value. They are found on top of the ground in a cement-like sand. The area is in the corner of Lake and Harney Counties in the Rabbit basin at the northern end of Warner Valley. Henry Jones of Junction City, Ore., found them.

"I oftentimes find rocks that are strange to me. Now I know where to send them for identification—to R&M." —letter dated Dec. 5, 1956, from Chas. S. Waterhouse, Star Rt. M, Junction City, Ore.

The specimens were nice, translucent, smoky quartz pebbles—very pale to brown in color—almost gem quality!

PENNSYLVANIA—"Will soon write a description of a petrified stump I recently received from Shamokin (North-

umberland Co.), Pa. It was hanging in the slate in the roof of a coal mine; it fell out and killed a mine worker. Its weight is about 150 lbs."—Note dated Nov. 5, 1956, from James Neal, 27 New St., Mount Joy, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND—A dark brown cellular mass of limonite has been received from Tim Moses, Bagy Wrinkle Cove, Warren, R. I.

The locality for the specimen is Lime Rock, Providence Co., R. I.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Good specimens of brassy-yellow chalcopyrite have been found at an old gold mine in Union County, S. C., about 4 miles S/E of Glenn Springs.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Small masses of gray, petrified coral on mottled blue-gray and dark gray chert, have been found in Beresford, Union Co., S. D., by Mrs. Ed. Olson, of Beresford.

A fossil shell, *ostrea congesta*, gray in color, occurs on the Missouri River at Gavins Point, Yankton, Yankton Co., S. D. A 2 x 2 inch flat specimen from the locality was sent us by Mrs. Ed. Olson. The specimen, on its edges, fl. orange.

TENNESSEE — "Here is an item for your World News Column.

"I'm sending under separate cover a mineral which I can't identify. This mineral was found in Chattanooga shale about 125 feet above Highway 70 west of Nashville (Davidson Co.), Tenn., by the Nashville Geological Society. I have run tests on the mineral and have found it to be a hydrous iron sulphate. However in trying to identify the exact sulphate I am stumped. Would you please try to identify the mineral?"—letter dated Jan. 12, 1957, from Stephen Stow, 2004 Castleman Drive, Nashville 12, Tenn.

The specimen is an earthy, yellowish mass of melanterite.

TEXAS—Mrs. Ruby Renfro, 2901 Bomar Ave., Fort Worth 3, Texas, has

sent us a loose, grayish-brown Mollusc fossil (*Exogyra sp.*). The specimen was found in Cretaceous limestone (Goodland Formation) southeast of Glen Rose, Somerville Co., Texas.

UTAH — "Helvite, associated with massive topaz and a little beryl has been found at the claim of J. G. Miller in the Mineral Range, about 10 miles west of Beaver, Beaver Co., Utah, in a granitic rock near its contact with limestone. This may be the first recorded occurrence of this mineral in Utah."—note from Howard V. Hamilton, 1340 Crandall Ave., Salt Lake City 6, Utah.

VERMONT—"Recently I sent to you some East Ryegate clay concretions and also several specimens of a mineral which I wished you to identify. You wrote me and told me they were fossil crinoid stems.

"When I received my November-December issue of R&M I found that you had published my letter of that time in the column, 'World News on Mineral Occurrences', and after it had given your identification.

"For the benefit of you and your readers, I am writing to tell you that those same mineral specimens were identified by both G. Arthur Cooper, Head Curator, Department of Geology, Smithsonian Institute, and Charles G. Doll, Vermont State Geologist, as a type of concretion called 'concretionary pipes'. These are supposedly formed around plant roots which accounts for the cylindrical shape of these concretions.

"I am inclined to take stock in this other identification but I can understand how fossils and cylindrical concretions could be mistaken. I recently examined some fossil crinoid stems from New Jersey and compared them with the specimens I had found. The resemblance was very close but there were several unmistakable differences.

"While the crinoids break with a calcite-like cleavage, the pipes have no cleavage. And the crinoids are harder and

have structural lines radiating from the center. The pipes are clayey, are easily worn, and have no radiating lines. If you compare the specimens I sent you with some crinoids I think you will see the difference. I sure don't blame you for your mistake, though, 'cause crinoids and pipes really resemble each other very closely, but please let your readers know so they don't make the same mistake, huh?

"I was surprised that you had not heard about the East Ryegate, Vermont, concretions. Clay concretions are found all along the Connecticut River, but they are particularly abundant and well-formed at East Ryegate.

"Thanks a lot for publishing my letter. I've had a number of letters already from 'rockhounds' who want to trade for concretions and I know I am going to enjoy trading with them!

"While I'm about it I ought to renew my subscription to ROCKS AND MINERALS so I don't miss out on a single copy. You will find a check for three dollars (\$3.00) enclosed.

"Don't let 'Rocks and Minerals' lose that friendly, intimate touch. Thanks for everything!"—letter dated Jan. 11, 1957, from Miss Linda Hufnagel, East Ryegate, Vermont.

Well, are we dumbfounded! This is the first time that an identification of ours has come back to haunt us. And a concretion of all things! And we thought we knew our concretions. And to add to our embarrassment we can't lay hands on the specimens sent in by Miss Hufnagel so that we can learn for ourselves just what happened. Did the specimens trick us? Were we too hasty in our examination? Or were they really crinoid stems that we received? The specimens are still with us, we hope, and one of these days they will be found and then—we will know what happened!

VIRGINIA—"Here is a news item you can use in your World News Department.

"This fall I visited the Goose Creek trap rock quarry, near Leesburg, Lou-

doun Co., Va. A variety of minerals were found though in small quantities.

"In the diabase rock, augite blades were quite common. Cutting the diabase were quartz-albite dikes often containing nice diopside xls. A nice vein of prehnite was discovered—it was the characteristic green. A few small xls of brown titanite were found and small plates of pyrite. Loose on the quarry floor was found one mass of micaceous hematite. There was no matrix on this specimen and I am not sure that it is native to this locality.

"Our best finds were in a section that was shot just the day before. There were cavities in the rock that contained prehnite, apophyllite xls, scalenohedrons of calcite, small quartz xls and laumontite. The calcite fluoresces yellowish under short wave ultra violet. I have not yet tried it under long wave."—letter dated Dec. 29, 1956, from Allison Cusick, RD #1, Unionport, Ohio.

WASHINGTON — "I am enjoying R&M and I am enclosing a xl for identification. These xls were found near Liberty (Kittitas Co.), Wash., on the Blewett Pass highway. You need not return the xl and I will be looking in R & M for your answer. Incidentally I found a nice cluster of the xls at the locality."—letter dated Jan. 21, 1957, from Frank W. Harvey, R1, Box 380, Monroe, Wash.

The specimen is a small, brown (iron stained) deformed rock xl.

WEST VIRGINIA—"Here is an item for World News department. Niter is found in Organ Cave, near the town of Organ Cave, Greenbrier Co., W. Va. The niter occurs with clay—rarely as silky tufts of crystals. The niter (saltpeter) was mined during the Civil War and used in the manufacture of gunpowder."—letter dated Dec. 29, 1956, from Allison Cusick, RD #1, Unionport, Ohio.

WISCONSIN—"This fall I made a field trip to Iowa County, Wisc. I went a few miles out of Mineral Point and stopped at a lead mine (I can't remember its name). Here I found some nice calcite xls and some other minerals which

I am sending you. Will you please identify them?"—letter dated Jan. 2, 1957, from Pete Lillegren, 348 Kensington Dr., Madison 4, Wisc.

The 3 specimens received are:—*Calcite*: beautiful white xls in a vug in gray limestone. *Pyrite*: Brassy-yellow xline masses with dark brown xline sphalerite and xline white calcite. *Sphalerite*: small dark brown xl masses in dark gray limestone.

WYOMING—Native sulphur occurs in large deposits in limestone at Thermopolis, Hot Springs Co., Wyo.

ALASKA—Frank Waskey, Oakville, Wash., has sent us something odd and unique—he calls it a sea organism. It is a reddish, botryoidal mass (very light in weight) Some tiny green pyroxene grains are imbedded in it.

"Sea organism from south beach of Hagemester Island, Alaska, long 161°-58', lat. 58°-30'. These living organisms torn from base under sea and cast on beach when dried by sun and wind, resemble a mineral. When this plant or mineral has been identified I plan to advertise it as an item of Alaskana."—on label.

AUSTRALIA—In Torres Strait, the body of water which separates Australia and New Guinea, is the island of Moa. One of our subscribers is now stationed on the island and here is a letter from him, dated Jan. 18, 1957 (Kelvin Green, F.G.A.A., St. Paul's Mission, Island of Moa, Torres Strait, Queensland, Australia):-

"I am on a tropical island of solid—and then some—granite. Even the soil is coarse rock-meal of rotten granite, and do the coconuts thrive on it! I'm expecting at times to meet a sudden termination due to being dominoed by a falling nut considerably bigger than a Pecan.

"There is, oddly enough, ample evidence of the action of ice here. The coral is only a thin skin of the stuff on an ice-carved bedrock. There are pieces of rock with glacial facetting all over the place and there are those deep-

ly carved valleys caused by glaciers. Buck quartz is abundant, so are veins of apatite. The mango trees seem to burrow their roots into what soil is available and thrive on it. And I thrive on mangoes, even if they are worse than watermelon for giving you a bath.

"These Straits where the old-time navigator first found a way from the Pacific ocean to the Indian ocean form a very convenient passage between two pretty large land masses; Australia and New Guinea, but the passage is dangerous. The coral keeps growing. Another thing that happens is that the land keeps rising. There is a granite peak on the island that is mapped at thirteen hundred feet (but approaches nearer eighteen hundred) and there are beds of dead *Trochus* shells on top of it. In the eighteen-nineties a large ship, the *Quetta*, was wrecked in these Straits with the loss of about half of her complement on an uncharted rock. Most said 'On the Coral' but I am led to doubt it. Coral is not so hard as that; if you sail much in these seas you soon find that out. I think it was one of these pinnacles of granite rock that had undergone the general uplift common to the Straits. The whole underlying rock structure here seems to form a granite boss extending from the Australian mainland to New Guinea. And evidence is that it keeps moving.

"Deposits of wolfram occur casually around the place. Some have fairly large crystals, about a pound weight. Also silver, gold and scheelite occur. None of the deposits is of a size to justify methodic mining, however.

"Evidence of wartime American activities here include the rusting hull of a landing barge along the beach. I tried to find numbers or other identification on it but all such evidence has rusted off. I wonder what Yankee lads include in their memories the days they spent on this sunlit island? It is all a reservation now for 'Natives' similar to your Indian Reservations and I am a Mission worker, one of the few Whites privileged to be here. I do not think, however, that there would be any lack of welcome shown

to them should another landing barge, complete with G.I.s in uniform, draw into the beach. There is always the old-fashioned hospitable Australian Pot of Tea waiting somewhere around this place for visitors.

"I rode to Cairns from Brisbane in a luxury train with air-conditioning and tourist windows, lying on the flat of my back to watch the passing scenery, a method of travel of which I approve. From Cairns I travelled to the historic Port of Pearls, Thursday Island, in a big civilian plane, looking down over the seas through which Torres, Captain Cook and Matthew Flinders had battled slowly along in something resembling a sailing barge. Shades of Jack London! How many of the hardcase old-timers would have dreamed up a thing like that without thinking he'd got an attack of the D.T.'s? And on my first day in T. I. the Island natives, dressed in colorful lava-lavas and wearing bright flowers in their fuzzy hair, celebrated a wedding in Island style, raising a racket you could have heard in the Holy Land.

"Xmas was celebrated here in much the same style. The islanders here had bought some Tom-toms from merchant adventurers who'd sailed down here from New Guinea in those picturesque craft called 'Lakatois', using crab-claw sails and cruising along in the shelter of a group of reefs that stretch down from N.G. just west of the Barrier Reef. After hearing the Tom-toms all night for a few days I came to the conclusion I wouldn't like that kind of music even if they played it well. They augmented the - er - performance by belting the daylight out of some empty kerosene tins. The merchant adventurers, by the way, bought a lot of Methylated spirit with the money they got for the Tom-toms and other goods they sold here and on arrival back in New Guinea were arrested and put in the cooler for being drunk and disorderly. They'd drunk all the metho. Thus civilization makes progress in the lands of the benighted heathen.

"Cheerio. I'll be sending you some of the beach sands from here along with

this letter, though of course, they'll arrive a bit later. I'm glad you liked the Mount Isa stuff."

AUSTRIA—Group of small pale green actinolite xls from Pregnatten, Tyrol, Austria, have been donated by John S. Albanese, P.O. Box 221, Union, N. J. The specimen is an old one, from the famous Calvert Collection.

CANADA—"I collected this specimen last July on Big Moose Island, Five Islands, Nova Scotia, Canada. As you see it consists of pink chabazite, colorless heulandite xls but what is the white cleavable mineral?"—letter dated June 11, 1956, from Al DeVito, 59 Scheerer Ave., Newark 8, N. J.

The small white cleavable mineral is barite.

KOREA—The following letter, dated Jan. 8, 1957, comes from Mrs. Sylvia Czayo, U.S. Embassy, Seoul, Korea, APO 301, San Francisco, Calif:

"I found a beautiful xl on one of our trips to an island here in Korea. Sent it to Miss Jewell Glass for positive identification and here is her answer

"This vesuvianite is the rarest one yet and truly a rare specimen. The beautiful little amber-colored crystals are vesuvianite. Vesuvianite seldom occurs in such beautiful crystals and not often in prismatic crystals. Vesuvianite is tetragonal and when prismatic has 4 prism faces or 8 or 16 with flat terminal face usually beveled at the edges. The beveled edge on some of these are almost as wide as a fine hair. **THESE CRYSTALS ARE GEM QUALITY**—now find some larger ones."

"And can you beat it—I have not one other to show. We got caught in the tide—that is in mud when the tide was out and spent 3 hours on the boat just waiting. Then when we finally landed there was only half hour to hunt minerals. I left my chisel on the boat and had only my hammer. All I was able to get out was the specimen I sent to Miss Glass. I know where these specimens are, however, and as soon as the weather gets a little more warm will arrange to go

back to the island for more crystals. There was a seam in the rock where I found them that was about 4 inches wide and went up the cliff several feet. There may well be more and larger ones in this seam."

A second letter, dated Feb. 6, 1957, from Mrs. Czayo, reads:

"I enjoyed your letter so much and smiled when I read the statement about *not enough information* is submitted. Well that's the frustrating part about this country. Even a simple thing like getting the name of an island is complex. I have called everyone to find the name of that island where I found the vesuvianite but no one knows. Maps? Even getting a map is complex. That's why I just had to smile when I read your letter.

"If you ask directions there is a discussion among Koreans of from 5 minutes to 30 and then the answer is—I don't know. An interesting assignment. It sure is and I will be oh so happy to get home again.

"Getting back to the island where I found the vesuvianite. It is located off the port of Inchon to the north. From the Island of Yongjon-do, just off Inchon, the mountains of this island may be seen. I plan to go back within the next two weeks and will ask the Koreans operating the boat the name. At that time I hope to collect some specimens and will send you one also.

"You may use my full address if you wish to print any material I send in. It is fun getting letters from the various rockhounds that read R&M. Perhaps I have never mentioned it but thru R&M I have already received some very nice letters." (Postage to Mrs. Czayo is 6c airmail.)

SCOTLAND—A letter, dated Dec. 16, 1956 from Sandy Ramsay, 1015 Aikenhead Rd., King's Park, Glasgow S4, Scotland, reads:

"My last visit to Boylestone quarry (Barrhead, Renfrewshire, Scotland) produced a little material—enclosed is one specimen of same. The prehnite is very

poor, of a yellowish color, flattish and growing on a vein material that I have never seen before.

"There isn't much prehnite on the specimen enclosed but has more of the vein material than the others, it looks a bit like a chalky turquoise, but the color is probably due to chrysocolla as the only copper salts found here are malachite and chrysocolla.

"I also got a very scarce item here, a fist-size piece of basalt shot thru with native copper. It has a few blue specks on it as if some of the copper had been oxidized to azurite.

"All for now. Hope you don't get too full of scotch at the New Year!"

Why Sandy, worrying about us for fear we might have celebrated the New Year in the wrong way! We never indulge! But for once, a sip or two of scotch could have been the proper 'medicine' for us as it might have cleared our memory, enlarged our vision and coordinated our other faculties so that we could properly identify the stickler you sent us from the Boylestone quarry. We can spot the green prehnite in the specimen, the gray calcite, the bluish-green copper stain but the chalky-white material has us tongue-tied—we don't know what it is. We will set the specimen aside awaiting the day when we will have the time and the inclination to put it thru a series of tests.

The next time you send us a stickler. Sandy, immerse it first in a wee bit of scotch so that when the specimen arrives and its delicious aroma envelopes us, we will be able to spot instantly all minerals present. But don't immerse it too long in the scotch for fear that the aroma would be so powerful we then might be spotting far more minerals than would actually be present in the specimen.

VENEZUELA—A subscriber in Venezuela who wishes to remain anonymous sent in the following item:

"Diamonds are plentiful and cheap all over S. Venezuela. The closest diamond

area is due south of Pto. La Cruz, about 800 kms. (Pto. La Cruz is on the coast of E. Venezuela).

"It is difficult to say that so and so is the source of Venezuela's diamonds because they are found everywhere in S. Venezuela. However, I did my hunting at the placers near La Paragua. I was told while there that during the dry season the river sometimes gets ankle-deep and remains that way for two or three days. At that time everyone screens for diamonds, with 3 sized mesh screens, and that the take is very rewarding for those few days of intense labor. The river bed is extremely rich. You will be dismayed to learn that only gold nuggets that readily show up in the screens are picked out and pocketed. There is little time to fool with gold when time is so short. Also, from the description given to me, all manners of gem stones are found but are thrown back into the river since the workers are only interested in and can dispose of diamonds—don't know their value either (other gem stones, that is).

"When the rainy season starts or the river is too high, the banks are worked but only at selected sites where pay dirt has been found in the past. It would be useless to just start digging anywhere because it would be like trying to find a pay by digging up the banks of our western drainage system from the Rocky Mts. to New Orleans. Besides, it's back-breaking labor in the hot steaming jungles where gnats are only the very beginning of your suffering and trouble.

"The diamonds from the La Paragua area are of very good quality and are considered by many to be better than those found in British Guiana or near the Brazilian border. This probably speaks for more than one lode. Incidentally, no lodes have been found to date. It may be that none ever will, considering the vast spread of the alluvium of S. Venezuela, erosion may have completely destroyed the lodes. This may or probably does account for the fact that there are no large mining outfits working the placers or any specific site in most of the diamond pro-

ducing area of Venezuela. The jungle plays no small role in preventing large scale operations. Lack of transportation facilities is another factor. All travel down that way is done by boat and I may add that it is extremely treacherous traveling. The rivers are full of caribis (flesh eating fish, cousin to the pirahnas) and sharp rocks which are hidden a few inches below the surface of the dark brown water. Cataracts and fast swirling waters are commonplace. It's not a place for novices including myself except that I was in the company of capable hands.

"For those who are ready to catch the next boat or plane for South America, I say, forget it. Just think of this fact alone; no native is going to help a stranger find diamonds and thereby give away his livelihood."

Club wanted for Ridgway, Pa.

Editor R&M:

I would like to ask a favor of you. Do you have any other subscribers to **ROCKS AND MINERALS** in this area? If so could you furnish me with their names and addresses as I would like to form a club here.

Howard H. Myer
402 Oak St.,
Ridgway, Pa.

Feb. 23, 1957

Meet the Wilson's of Micaville!

Editor R&M:

We are a family of mineral collectors and have collected in 33 states to date. In some of these states we have visited some of the mineral collectors and have found them very, very friendly and courteous. One of these is Mr. Floyd Wilson and his family from Micaville, N. C. We spent a few days with them on both of our 1955 and 1956 trips. Mr. Wilson took us to the various mineral locations and we had very good hunting. At Roan Mountain he told us that we knocked off some of the finest unakite he has seen. When we stopped to see them this past summer, we found that the Wilsons now have a Rock Shop at the foot of the hill below their home. This shop is not hard to locate and is filled with very nice specimens at prices all rockhounds can afford. Mr. Wilson also attended the Penland Craft School and does silversmithing and makes fine jewelry.

We feel that any mineral collector visiting the Spruce Pine, N. C. area will enjoy meeting and visiting with the Wilsons.

Paul M. Popovich Family
124 Lincoln Avenue
Leechburg, Pa.

Jan. 8, 1957

THE SAND COLLECTOR

CONDUCTED BY PETER ZODAC
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.



Diamondiferous sand from Arkansas

Near Murfreesboro, Pike Co., Ark., is the Crater of Diamonds. The Crater of Diamonds is an abandoned diamond mine (the only diamond mine in the U.S.) that has been opened up as a tourist attraction.

Mrs. Howard A. Millar, whose husband is the Manager of Crater of Diamonds, recently sent us two small sacks of black sand taken from the Crater. These sacks each weigh 1 lb. and are offered for sale at \$1.50 per sack (see their ad in this issue of R&M). The sand is disintegrated kimberlite (the rock in which diamonds occur); when the kimberlite disintegrates the diamonds fall out.

The material is a coarse, black sand consisting almost entirely of disintegrated black kimberlite (an igneous rock made up chiefly of olivine and pyroxene). A few grains of black magnetite, brownish quartz, and a number of flakes of golden-yellow phlogopite, were all that could be spotted in one sack. In the other sack, the same identical minerals were spotted as above but in addition, two small diamonds were also found. The diamonds are both gemmy crystals with a brownish tint; one crystal weighed .02 carat, the other weighed .14 carat.

Shell sand from Salton Sea, Calif.

From the N/W shore of Salton Sea, in Imperial Co., Calif., we have a sand sample that was sent us by Louis W. Vance, 1002 Palm Ave., South Pasadena, Calif. The Salton Sea is a large lake, most of which is in Imperial County—the remaining northern part is in Riverside County. The sample is a dark gray, fine grained

to coarse sand. The fine grained material consists chiefly of quartz (smoky, colorless, brownish), feldspar (flesh-color, pink), black biotite, whitish muscovite, and a tiny amount of black magnetite. The coarse material, and there is a lot of it, is all white shells (gastropods) most of which are in excellent shape. Some shells, fl. green under long wave.

"This sand was collected along the shores of the Salton Sea very close to the Riverside County-Imperial County line. I believe this material is from Imperial County, although identical sand may be found over a wide area extending into the Coachella Valley area of Riverside County. Coachella, by the way, is thought to be a corruption of the Spanish word, *conchella*, which means, little shell. You will note that the sand contains numbers of small shells. This sample has not been 'salted' with these shells. In fact, it would be difficult to pick up a sample without getting a few. This area is about 240 feet below sea level."—on label.

Quartz sand from New Castle, Del.

Last Sept. 26th, when on his way to attend the Eastern Federation Convention in Baltimore, Md., the conductor of this department made a stop in New Castle, New Castle Co., Del., to collect a sample of sand. The sample was collected from a large excavation, 200 ft. long, 100 ft. wide, and 15 ft. high, along the right side of US 40, and 2 miles west of the city of New Castle. The excavation was made, apparently, for road construction.

The sample is a medium grained, brown sand. It consists of brownish quartz (quartz stained brown by clay) and brown clay.

Shell sand from Plantation Key, Fla.

In July 1733, eight vessels of a 21-ship Spanish fleet sank in a hurricane off the southern coast of Florida. The fleet was under the command of Admiral Don Rodrigo de Torres. Exactly 220 years after the disaster a Smithsonian Institution expedition was exploring the site of one of the wrecks, off Plantation Key, Monroe Co., Fla., (in the Florida Straits) and recovered many valuable relics including coins and jewelry. Due to the amount of valuable relics recovered—literally a storehouse of sunken treasure—the site on the ocean floor has been given the name of "Treasure Harbor." And the floor of the ocean at the site is only 30 feet deep!

Lt. Mendel L. Peterson, 933 N. Longfellow St., Arlington, Va. (one of our good subscribers), visited Treasure Harbor as a member of the expedition. Lt. Peterson is a professional diver and thus personally inspected the wreck and helped recover many of its valuable treasures. And on one of his dives he collected for us a big sample of sand from the ocean floor.

Lt. Peterson is the author of "History Under the Sea" (Underwater exploration of shipwrecks), which was published in 1954 by the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. This is an illustrated, 16-page publication and on p. 15 appears this item about Treasure Harbor:

"In all, eight vessels were lost, although many of the sailors and passengers were saved. Exactly 220 years after the disaster a Smithsonian Institution expedition was exploring the site of one of these wrecks. The wreck, which was discovered by Arthur McKee, of Plantation, Fla., several years ago, has been identified as one of the fleet of De Torres through evidence found on the wreck site including many dated coins and from the fact that the location corresponds exactly to one given on an old chart by a Spanish navigator who had visited the wreck sites

and chartered them soon after the disaster. While the name of the ship cannot be definitely identified, since three wreck sites lie in close proximity to each other, the remains are definitely from one of the ships of the 1733 fleet. The ship has proved to be a rich treasure trove of historical material, including silver coins, forks, silver figurines, swords, muskets, other small weapons, pewter bowls, crockery jars, glass bottles, metal fasteners from the ship's rigging and hull, and numerous other objects."

On Sunday, Jan. 20, 1957, while idly watching on our TV, we suddenly came to life when the program at 4:00 p.m. on Channel 2, changed to "Sunken Treasures" off the Florida coast. It was intensely fascinating! The views on the bottom of the ocean floor were very clear and distinct—you felt as if you were right there with the divers. Later, Lt. Peterson himself appeared on the scene, not as a diver but as a scientist, describing some of the many treasures that had been recovered from Treasure Harbor.

Oh, yes, we mustn't forget the sand sample. This is a coarse, white sand. It consists of white sea shells (a few pinkish) and white coral. A few grains of rusty iron also present. Some of the shells fl. lemon-yellow.

"Sand from site of wrecked Spanish galleon which sank July 15, 1733, off Plantation Key, Fla. Collected July 17, 1954. Water depth, 30 feet."—on label.

Tumbled garnet sand from Idaho

"We did not realize there were so many sand collectors. We have never collected it ourselves but when we did find some of garnet we were so intrigued that we tumbled it (polished in a tumbling barrel). It was a long process and very tedious but we sure came out with some beautiful material that has become one of our best sellers. It is used for specimens and to decorate all kinds of jewelry. Enclosed is a sample for your 'Sandman' and also an advertisement to let all your sand collectors know we have it."—letter dated Feb. 26, 1957 from Lila Mae Victor (Victor Agate Shop),

1709 South Cedar, Spokane 41, Wash.

A small sample was received. It is a deep pink, medium grained sand consisting entirely of deep pink garnet grains—lustrous, beautifully polished gemmy grains. It is the first sample of polished sand grains we ever saw and it is a most attractive addition to a sand collection. The sand, by the way, comes from Emerald Creek, Benewah Co., Idaho.

Goode sand from Hinds Co., Miss.

In our World News on Mineral Occurrence (this issue) mention is made of a large calcified oyster found in southeastern Hinds Co., Miss., by J. S. Locke, 39-48th St., Gulfport, Miss. Many of these oysters are filled with sand and a sample of this sand has been sent us by Mr. Locke. The sample is a coarse, grayish sand consisting entirely of gray calcite.

Red sand from Runnemede, N. J.

This is a fine grained, red sand. It is all red quartz. Donated by D. K. Chalmers, 1644 Oak Ave., Haddon Heights, N. J.

"The location of this sand is about 1/2 mile north of the N. J. Turnpike and about 1 mile east of the Camden-Gloucester County line in Camden Co., N. J. (about 1 mile north of Runnemede).

"The locality was formerly a level farm, then it became a pit, and now a depression. Sand and gravel from the pit were used for highway construction by the state."—on label.

Orange-pink sand from Prague, Okla.

Here is a beautiful sand. It is a fine grained, orange-pink sand consisting entirely of orange-pink quartz. Glen E. Kiser, Douglass, Kans., donated it.

"From Hwy. 99—3 miles south of Prague (Lincoln Co.), Okla."—on label.

River sand from Pickstown, S. D.

From Pickstown, Charles Mix Co., S. D., we have a sample of river sand that was sent us by Mrs. Ed. P. Olson, Beresford, S. D. The sample is a dark gray, fine grained sand consisting of quartz (colorless, smoky, brownish, red chalcedony) and gray marl (most of it is in small rounded masses but much

larger than the quartz grains). Some flakes of silvery mica also present.

"Missouri River sand. Fort Randall Dam, Pickstown, S. D."—on label.

Pyrite sand from Alvord, Texas

Mrs. Ruby Renfro, 2901 Bomar Ave., Fort Worth 3, Texas, donated this sample which is a coarse, gray sand. The sample consists of grayish pyrite (dull brassy yellow pyrite coated gray due to alteration but showing xl faces), dark gray shale, brownish sandstone and smoky quartz.

"Sand from the Trinity formation. In stream bed northeast of Alvord (Wise Co.), Texas."—on label.

Brook sand from East Jamaica, Vt.

This dark gray, medium grained sand was donated by James R. Hale, P.O. Box 35, East Jamaica, Vt. The sand consists of black biotite, dark red garnet, black magnetite, whitish muscovite, quartz (smoky, colorless, whitish), and dark gray mica schist.

"Collected from Turkey Mountain Brook, East Jamaica (Windham Co.), Vt."—on label.

River sand from Roanoke, Va.

Bill Carter, 1524 Wellesley Ave., N. W., Roanoke, Va., sent in this sand sample that he collected in his city. It is a dark brown, medium grained sand consisting of quartz (smoky, brownish), pale pinkish feldspar, a little black magnetite, some black coal, and considerable brownish sandstone.

"Sand is from Roanoke, Roanoke Co., Va. Collected from the bank of the Roanoke River in front of Riverside Drive-in-Theatre in city limits."—on label.

Quartz sand from Mauston, Wisc.

"I am sending you a sample of silica (quartz) sand which you may add to your collection.

"This sand comes from Mauston (Juneau Co.), Wisc."—letter dated Nov. 17, 1956, from Mrs. Elmer Boelter, 10315 W. Greenfield Ave., West Allis 14, Wisc.

The sample is a fine grained, cream colored sand—all colorless quartz that is nicely rounded.

"This sample is from an unused de-

posit on a farm. There are acres of it and we have been told that it runs a thousand feet in depth. There are some bluffs there containing sands of a coarser grade, also some sand in the bluffs is colored orange and deep red."—on label.

Lake sand from Ketepwa Beach, Canada

We have an interesting sand sample that was sent us by Jack M. Park, 148-2nd Ave., Yorkton, Sask., Canada. The sample is a fine grained, gray sand consisting of colorless to smoky quartz, pinkish to reddish feldspar, gemmy pinkish garnet, green epidote, black magnetite and gray limestone.

"Sand from Ketepwa Beach, Lake Ketepwa, Sask., Canada."—on label.

River sand from Goose River, Labrador

From Edward F. Travis, Jr., Goose Bay, Labrador, Canada, we have a sand sample which he had collected for us from Goose River near the little town of Goose Bay. The sample is a medium grained, dark gray sand consisting of colorless to smoky quartz, feldspar (reddish, whitish, colorless—some of the colorless is labradorite which shows a beautiful play of colors—green, red blue, etc.), black magnetite, black hornblende, black biotite, silvery muscovite and pinkish garnet.

Dune and beach sands from Beirut, Lebanon

Several months ago L. O. MacMurdy, 125 N.W. 84th St., Miami 38, Fla., was stationed in Lebanon (a small republic bordering on the eastern Mediterranean Sea). While there he collected for us a large amount of most interesting minerals and sands. Two of the sands (dune and beach) come from Beirut, the capital city of the country. The dune sand is fine grained and reddish-tan in color, and consists almost entirely of brownish quartz (a very small amount of black magnetite also present).

"Sand from the 'kalde' International Airport, Beirut (Beyrouth) Lebanon. Note difference of this sand and the sand from the Mediterranean Sea shore, about 200 meters (about 700 feet) away.

"The new modern airport in Beirut, while close to the Mediterranean Sea, is built on ancient sand dunes, recently

leveled by bulldozers. This sand is reddish-tan color—different than the sand found at the water's edge. More than a dozen International Airlines have regular flights from runways built over this sand. A sample of each is included in the collection."—letter dated June 26, 1956, from Mr. MacMurdy.

The beach sand is fine grained and gray in color consisting chiefly of colorless quartz (about 2/3 volume) with remainder of sea shells (chiefly brown, some gray) plus a very tiny amount of dull black magnetite. Some of the shells fl. yellow under long wave.

"This sample of sand was taken from the beach opposite the west runway of 'Kalde' International Airport, Beirut, Lebanon. Compare this sand with the sand from the Airport, the airport sand is a sort of brick color while the beach sand nearby is a gray color."—on label.

Beach sand from Brora, Scotland

In Northern Scotland (in Sutherlandshire) is Brora, a little town on the North Sea, which is famous for its brown coal (lignite) mines and also for the abundance of fossils. From the beach at Brora we have a sand sample that was sent us by Sandy Ramsay, 1015 Aikenshead Road, Kings Park, Glasgow S4, Scotland.

The sample is a fine grained, brown sand consisting of colorless quartz and sea shells (chiefly brown, some white); it is the brown sea shells which give the sand its brown color.

"Beach sand, Brora, Sutherlandshire, Scotland. Collected by my friend, John Coulter, while on a trip to John O'Groats.

"Gold is found in some of the streams near Brora, and also the furthestest north coal mine in Britain is near the village."—on label.

Sand from Neus Waterfall, South Africa

Ernest J. Sawyer, 9 Country Club, Wetton Road, Wynberg, Cape Province, South Africa, donated this sand sample which is a medium grained, brown sand. The sand consists chiefly of quartz (color-

(Continued on page 152)



WOMEN'S CORNER OF R&M

Conducted by Winnie Bourne
c/o Rocks and Minerals

Box 29, Peekskill, N. Y.

Dear Winnie:

"In the Visiting Rockhounds Welcome list is Mrs. John A. Talbot, 1221 W. 6th Ave., Pine Bluff, Arkansas. She is president of the Arkansas Mineral Club, an enthusiastic rockhound, and a most gracious hostess (in case you are in Arkansas).

This summer when on a visit to northwest Arkansas to visit my parents, I had the pleasure of calling on Mrs. Talbot. Was invited as a guest to go on a field trip with the club to the 'Crater of Diamonds' near Murfreesboro in Pike County. We had a lovely day for the trip and the drive from Pine Bluff to Murfreesboro and back was enjoyable. Although I had lived in Arkansas for thirty years had never been in this section of the State. We stopped near Magnet Cove and collected specimens at a huge operating mine which really makes a day complete in rock hunting. Don't miss this area, it is a must!

Mrs. Howard B. Graves, Jr.
826 S. Ingraham
Lakeland, Fla.

the stones, and you never saw such a mixture of stones in your life as I found on our five acres, mostly sandstones. I read books by night, and dug stones all day. My husband thought I surely had lost my mind, and humored me. The kids in the neighborhood had a field day, and we dug, and scraped rocks until the snow came. About the only thing that it gained for me was an interesting hobby which didn't cost too much—except for my geiger counter (snooper). I lost 10 lbs. and had a heck of a lot of fun. If I had my life to live over I would have taken that subject up for a living. I guess now we will have to take our vacations in the waste land of Canada in order to make use of the geiger counter. I never did find out why that airplane was so interested in our place—maybe they were trying to stir up interest in a lagging geiger counter business. I sure have some interesting rocks in my collection.

Mrs. Arlene M. Handy
4391 Comfort Rd.,
Tecumseh, Mich.

Dear Winnie:

"I am practically a new rockhound. I have always been interested in looking at rocks, but had no collection of my own. Last summer was a turning point in my life. I noticed an airplane circling our home, and heard they were taking pictures—also that they had a geiger counter. Well that aroused some kind of instinct in me. Although I had been too lazy to complete my house cleaning that I had started earlier in the spring—I started hacking at our rocks, bringing them up in my little boy's wagon (which I broke—and had to replace). I scrubbed

Dear Winnie:

"Another year gone—a good one for me, rock-hounding wise. Another wonderful copy of R&M (getting better all the time, if that is possible).

Surprised to see a mid-summer letter of mine in print—had forgotten it really! Thanks for your answer to some of my puzzlement—had in the meantime tracked down some answers of my own. I wonder if the decomposing of the marcasite can be stopped by transparent coating of shellac or similar stuff? Must try it! (Ans: Yes it can or at least be retarded—Winnie Bourne).

One sunny October afternoon I hopped over to Tilly Foster, N. Y., for the first time. I arrived there with such a wealth (?) of ignorance on my part that I could do nothing but exclaim silently in frustration. The place was deserted, no one there but a friendly dog who did not talk. The setting sun marking off the colours more vividly, all this about me and I didn't know where to begin. Need I say that the first stars were out when I finally pulled away? The next time, couple of weeks later, armed with more knowledge and plenty of working tools, it was a different story. Two friends of mine from N. Y. City, were with me and we got out some nice material. Serpentine, clinocllore, magnetite, etc. In the spring hope to make many more trips there. It's a special place and I hope, along with all the rest of you, the steamshovel on Tilly Foster's dumps will soon stop!

Jeanne M. Audevard
R.F.D.
Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

* * * *

Dear Winnie:

"I've been intending to introduce myself to your corner for a long time. Seems like everyday tasks take my time. I try to keep up with correspondence and rock swaps—as a result—the dishes stay dirty some days.

So many have asked me about my hobby, when I started it and why? I've tried to think back, and seems like I've picked up rocks all my life. I was born on a farm five miles from Gardner, Kans., and there I lived with my parents and older brother until I was four.

My earliest recollection was playing in a pebble pile. It seems my parents had the old farm kitchen plastered. A pile of sand was hauled in. I do not remember the work of plastering but I have a vivid memory of the old man that did the work. He was a big fat fellow in white overalls (or maybe they were white with plaster). I can see him now as he shook sand through a big round wooden sieve. He tossed the pebbles to

one side—and that's where I played. The pebbles were all colors—red, pink, black, brown and white. I sorted them and I sucked them. I put them in boxes and jars—and then I poured them all out again. I was between 2 and 3 years of age.

One day as I dug deeper into the pile, I found a green rock. I popped it into my mouth—and sucked it down my throat, where it lodged. As I choked and wheezed, trying to get my breath, my brother ran to the house screaming, "Mama, Marie swallowed a rock." Before I knew it Mama was slapping me on the back to make me cough it up—but it went on down. I'll never forget the pain of that experience. For many years after, they called me Rocksy. I didn't spoil my love for pretty rocks and minerals. I still collect them and suppose I always will. I have a nice collection of rocks, minerals, crystals, fossils and shells and will be glad to show them to anyone that cares to come by.

Marie Kennedy,
737 West Kansas,
Blackwell, Okla.

* * * *

Dear Winnie:

"We thought you might get a small chuckle from a quite by accident-growth of crystals in our refrigerator. This took place during the rushing holidays, as we were preparing excitedly to visit our folks for Christmas. Our little "Rockhound Happy" family had everything ready to leave, when Dad had to have a slight lunch. With many hands helping, someone happened to bump a jar of green olives, leaving it in a slant position for the following week.

After the rush of Christmas, and may we add a delightful field trip for specimens, Ma began her task of chief cook, bottle washer, and rock duster, to find to her amazement a growth of salt crystals on a plastic cover in the refrigerator. Apparently the olive liquid had dripped slowly down and nature had taken over from there.

We shall send this cover, but not the culprit's name who caused the chain reaction, for even with the crystals, no one has confessed to the accident. Do hope you have continued success with your fabulous column. Even Dad enjoys it, and has a pet expression for R&M—his "Rock Bible."

Mrs. L. Dikcis,
315 Auburn Ave.,
Buffalo 13, N. Y.

A 2½ inch cover was received and about ¼ of it was coated with the prettiest little salt xls (halite) we ever saw. They were dark gray in color, some transparent, the rest translucent, perfect little cubes that varied from tiny up to 1/16" in size.

"Dear Winnie. This is our quite by accident refrigerator-grown crystals. Mrs. L. L. Dikcis."—on label.

Dollar accepted—thank you!

Editor R&M:

You will find enclosed in currency one dollar (\$1.00). I want you to put this dollar into the treasury of the Magazine, ROCKS AND MINERALS, as payment for the insertion of my name and address in the next issue in the column—"Visiting Rockhounds Welcome". This will be of service to me and to the Rockhounds who visit me and I will have paid something at least for this service. I would naturally expect that this should become a standing practice with the magazine. Possibly it will keep chislers like me from getting too many free press notices.

If you refuse to accept my dollar as payment for this listing then I refuse to permit you to list me and my address in "Visiting Rockhounds Welcome."

Gerald Navratil
243 Farragut Parkway
Hastings on Hudson, N. Y.

Feb. 20, 1957

Wm. Weigelt now in Iraq.

Editor R&M:

In case I did not mention it before, Wm. Weigelt a R&M subscriber from Aldan, Penn., has gone to Iraq on a three year contract work on oil refinery there. With him went his newly acquired wife, former Miss Jean Dunn of Upper Darby, Penn. They left the states Feb. 14th and are now at their station, I presume. No mail has come back as yet.

Kenneth Fisher
147 Fairlamb Ave.,
Haverstown, Pa.

March 3, 1957

Information Wanted By Readers

In the last issue, a subscriber wanted to know where he could rent or borrow films on any phase of mineral collecting or mining. One source is the Bureau of Mines Experiment Station, 4800 Forbes St., Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Julian Wetherbee, 22 Wheelock St., Keene, N. H., sends in some other sources as follows: "From time to time the SATURDAY EVENING POST and other magazines advertise films by large companies like the International Nickel Co., the Shell Oil Co., and the Socony Oil Co. At times ads in R&M and other mineral magazines offer for rent or sale colored slides on minerals. Even a large daily paper might have on it a notice of a film for rent."

In the last issue, subscribers requested information on how to clean minerals coated with clay. Here is a method sent in by Clarence M. Jenni, Col. U.S.A. Ret., 3129 Chadwick Dr., Los Angeles 2, Calif.

"In reply to your request in the 'Information Wanted' column, I have found xled Caustic Potash an excellent clay remover, either gem, fossil or mineral. Place the xls on the clay matrix and after some time, depending on the amount of clay, brush or wash off."

Can you tell us where we can obtain machinery for cutting round discs from stone, sea shells, etc.?

Jefferson Novelty Co.,
West Jefferson, N. C.

Crystal Construction Kit

All mineral collectors love crystals, the "flowers" of the mineral kingdom, but very few of us can recognize or identify their forms. To help us identify crystal forms, in a simple and most fascinating way, is a new crystal construction kit that has just been put on the market by Arthur J. Gude, 3rd.

The kit consists of 15 models which have been chosen to show some of the more common crystals as they may be found in nature. These models have to be assembled—very easily done as directions given are simple. When all models have been assembled you will have the following crystal forms (all good size)—cube, dodecahedron, octahedron, tetrahedron, pyritohedron, hexagonal, tetragonal, bipyramid, rhombohedron, orthorhombic bipyramid, triclinic bipyramid, monoclinic pinacoids, cube with octahedron, octahedron with cube, cube and octahedron (equally developed), twinning octahedron.

For sale by Arthur J. Gude, 3rd, Box 374, Golden, Colo. price only \$1.00.

(A larger kit containing all 111 basis crystal forms is available from Mr. Gude—price \$5.00).

THE GEM COLLECTOR

Conducted by Bill Cole

408 Dickinson, Chillicothe, Mo.

TURQUOISE

Turquoise is a gemstone which has become very popular in recent years and particularly with the Navaho and Pueblo Indians of the Southwest. It has also enjoyed wide popularity among the general public when made up into the beautiful Turquoise and Silver jewelry of Indian design and workmanship which is sold extensively in the Western States.

Turquoise is a gem whose quality and price vary as much as the Opal, the harder the stone and the deeper the color, the greater the price, and it can be very great at times, the size of the individual chunks is also a controlling factor in its value. As a mineral, the Turquoise is chiefly a Hydrous Copper-Aluminum Phosphate, whose color varies from almost white to deep Robin's egg blue, there is also invariably small amounts of Ferric Oxide present as an impurity which tends to give it a greenish color and this usually detracts from the value of the material considerably. The specific gravity of Turquoise varies with the water content from 2.52 to 2.85 and since the mineral is rather porous this water content may vary in a single specimen. This property is one bad feature of the gem for any liquid is apt to change its color or stain it and thereby reduce its value. It is this reason that a Turquoise ring should be removed before washing the hands for fear that dirt or soap should be introduced into the stone. The refractive index is between 1.61 and 1.65 depending on the translucency of the stone, the luster is waxy in good gem material grading off to a chalky luster in the inferior grades. The hardness is also quite variable from about 3 in the soft material to 6 in the gem grade, therefore the gem grade will take a very fine polish and hold it under ordinary conditions of

wear. For many years Turquoise was thought by gemologists to be amorphous like the Opal, and it was not until 1912 when minute blue crystals found in Virginia were proven to be Turquoise that the real crystal form, namely the Talc-like form, was known. Therefore the Opal retains the distinction of being the only amorphous gemstone.

Turquoise is truly the only gem that had retained its popularity through all the ages and periods of history from the ancient Egyptians up until now when it is such a popular gem with the amateur lapidary. The Egyptians obtained their Turquoise from the Sinai Peninsula, but after that locality was exhausted they moved on up into Persia. It is evident that the Turquoise was very popular with the Egyptians for many fine examples of the gem are found in the ancient tombs along the Nile. The gem was also known and loved by the Romans but under a different name, as Pliny describes a gem he calls Callais, which was of a sky blue or sea blue color, lighter than the Sapphires, which was then Lapis Lazuli. At this time the gem was very popular when cut into beads and many fine examples have been found in the various ruins around Rome. The gem has also been favored by the Persians and Turks for many centuries, in fact, the name Turquoise means Turkish stone. It is in the province of Khorasan near Nishapur that the finest dark blue Turquoise in the world is found. This material of a deep Prussian blue is unsurpassed the world over for quality and beauty. The material is found in both pure masses and with a Limonite matrix which, when cut and polished, gives a very fine spider web effect. This stone is seldom available in this country as a rough material and when

it is, it sells by the carat, rather than the oz. as most of our American material sells.

The principal localities today, other than the Persian locality, are in the United States, in Nevada, Colorado and Arizona. The Nevada material is the best, having a deep Robin's egg blue color and a hardness of 6 and takes a polish as good as any agate. The Colorado material is also good quality, but tends to be more greenish in color and in smaller nuggets. However, Colorado holds the record for the largest single mass of Turquoise discovered. This stone is the King Turquoise nugget. It was found in 1946 at the King Turquoise Mine near Manassa, Colorado, it weighs 8 3/4 pounds and if ever cut up would yield many thousands of dollars worth of cut gems. Arizona also produces good material from several localities throughout the state, and here, the Turquoise tends to run in veins throughout a matrix rock rather than nuggets. There is really no difference in the quality of the vein and nugget type but is merely a matter of personal choice on the part of the lapidary.

As a rule, the vein material will cut stones of a larger diameter and thin, whereas, the nuggets will make a thicker stone but not so large in size. The material with or without veins of Limonite is also a matter of choice. However, stones over one inch with no matrix showing should be checked for authenticity as they are quite rare. If such a stone is offered to you a check should be made for reconstructed material. This can be accomplished by placing a drop of Acetone on the back of the stone, if a dull spot is left it is reconstructed and if unaffected it is most likely genuine. The reconstructed material is made by binding crushed Turquoise with plastic and cutting in the same manner as the original material. This stuff looks okay in a mounting but is usually not preferred by the gem collector.

If your collection doesn't yet contain several good examples of this beautiful gem, write your favorite dealer soon and see what he has to offer. Just about any supply house can offer a selection of rough and cut gems for you to choose from at a moderate price.

Attention dealers; If you have any unusual gems for sale, send a note about them to Mr. Cole who will mention them in this column.

Three Rare Gems Seen

Through the cooperation of George A. Bruce, President of International Import Co., 604 Peach-tree St., N. E., Atlanta 8, Ga., it was our good fortune to see and examine three rare gems recently acquired by the above company. The Gems came from India.

Here is part of letter dated Feb. 20, 1957, from Mr. Bruce:

1. "Enstatite Cat's-eye, 40.46 cts., 22x18 mm., oval. The eye must be seen in direct sunlight. It is golden in color, floating on the rich brown background. As we understand it, this stone rarely exhibits an "eye". The Indian cutters say they have never seen one before.

2. Iolite Star, 15.38 cts., 15 mm., round. It is blue from the top, but if a light is passed through from the bottom, it is purple. From the side, it shows the usual yellowish color. The star has six rays and must also be seen in direct sunlight for the best effect. Rare.

3. Chrysoberyl, 8.40 cts., 12x10 mm., oval, faceted, yellow-green. This is very clear for such a good size Chrysoberyl and has unusual brilliance."

They are the most interesting rare gems that we have ever seen. If any reader is interested, contact Mr. Bruce immediately,—before one or all gems are sold.—James N. Bourne, Adv. Mgr., R&M.

Goddard Collection in Worcester, Mass

The Harry W. Goddard Mineral Collection, considered one of the five finest in the United States, is now on permanent display at the Museum of Science and Industry, Daniels House, 21 Cedar Street, Worcester, Mass. This collection was given to the Museum nearly 20 years ago but until last year they had no fireproof room in which to display it. Now arranged in well-lighted cabinets it is a beautiful thing to see. Open to the public during museum hours.

THE FISHERS VISIT COLORADO—1956

By J. Kenneth Fisher
147 Fairlamp Ave.,
Havertown, Penn.

Mrs. Fisher and I were fortunate in being able to spend twelve days in Colorado in 1956. We came across the plains in four days—four days of hot uncomfortable driving, the further west, the hotter. We had never visited the northeastern section of Colorado, so we entered the Big Thompson Canyon, on the way to Estes Park. We stayed in the canyon and, by the sheerest chance, the son of the man with whom we stayed, worked in the new Gas Hills Uranium field at the richest mine in that field, the Lucky Mac. The son had brought a box of specimens, with permission for the father to give them to "interested" tourists. We hastened to qualify as "interested" and we received three splendid specimens. Massive, mostly light green and light yellow and very fluorescent. We thanked Mr. Shields very much. The Gas Hills area is in Central Wyoming, south of Moneta and east of Riverton. Stockpiling is at Lander. The region is thinly populated and the strike is the first major one east of the Continental Divide. A number of strikes are reported near Denver, but are, as yet not fully proven. Because of the Gas Hills strike, the government is going to erect its first reduction plant east of the divide; probably near Lander.

Monday, Aug. 6 was spent in Rocky Mt. National Park; beautiful but no minerals. We stayed in Denver after crossing twisty Berthoud Pass. Tuesday night we arrived in Buena Vista, our main headquarters, after finishing some business in Denver.

Next day (Wed.) we went up Chalk Canyon, between Mts. Antero and Princeton. We visited a number of old dumps in the canyon. Lead, silver, zinc mines, once very busy but now almost completely abandoned. Nothing spectacular was found, but the further one went up the canyon, the better the minerals. Compared to the finds on eastern dumps, the western ones are much richer, in both quantity and quality. The amount of material

lying out on those dumps up Chalk Canyon would be enough to set some of our abandoned eastern mines in operation again. We visited St. Elmo a picturesque ghost town, near the upper end of the canyon.

A new loading platform had been built where the road up Mt. Antero meets the road up Chalk Canyon. A couple of loads had been dumped on top of the platform. Inspection showed galena in quartz, much stained and partly covered by brown clay. There were many cerussite xls. in cavities. A car stopped and a man came up on the platform with me. He identified himself as Hank McCauley's partner in a venture to re-activate some old mines on "Mt. Baldwin." I had heard in Buena Vista that Hank was spending \$16,000 to reopen this old road. Hank's partner told me that the material here on the loading platform was from the dumps of the old mine and that it was being shipped to the smelter at Leadville. He also said that the work of reopening the old drifts was much impeded by ice (this was mid-August). I could not find Mt. Baldwin on a San Isabel Forest map, but there are two subsidiary peaks near Antero marked, "Carbonate Mtn". Perhaps the cerussite came from one of them. I secured samples from the loading platform material. Some of the cerussite was quite good.

In "Boona" (local for Buena Vista), I met Geo Petyak, a young man, of 22, who had, with his partner, Lucian Warlick, discovered a commercial vein of galena, up near Frisco. These boys had come out from Ohio about a year before and had prospected for and discovered their vein. The two were as close as one could get, in 1956, to real honest flesh and blood prospectors of the early days in Colorado. The boys did not in any way regard themselves as heroic or glamorous or adventurous: they were too busy trying to market their "strike". George gave me some Frisco specimens and some others.

The Frisco material was beautiful galena, plenty of it in the vein. He also told me that, a day or so before, he had made a dawn to dusk trip up Antero *on foot*; up the south side, over a ridge near the summit and down the north face to the loading platform before mentioned. 14½ hours-miles not mentioned. As a memento of his walk, he gave me a smoky quartz xl that he had gathered on Antero. He was also the source of information that a "Texas crowd" had laid out a group of claims up on Antero and that the claims took in most, if not all, the recognized ground for Antero pegmatite minerals. The same Hank McCauley had been engaged by these Texans to cut a road from "The Basin" to their claims near the summit of Antero, reputed price \$25,000. "Cat skimmers", working on the road, lasted an average of one week, in spite of high pay inducements. Also, that the Texans had engaged a guard, who lived up at The Basin and whose duties, while vague, did not seem to include a "Welcome" sign for mineral hunters. It was not clear what the Texans were going to mine; no mining had yet been done, and none would be, until the road is in.

I had stopped at the Colorado School of Mines when I was in Denver. I looked at their mineral display cases and donated to them a two foot specimen of Penn. anthracite, that I had hauled from a mine car in Avoca some years ago. While at the School, I found that the Colorado Mineral Society was to make a trip up Antero on Aug. 11 and 12. I got in touch with their president, Mr. James Hurlbut, to see if a raw tenderfoot from the east could hitch hike along on their trip. He was very gracious, but, as he described it, I quickly saw that my going along was impractical. The Coloradans planned to go up the mountain, by jeep, Saturday, camp at 10,000 feet (The Basin) and climb the rest (4,000) Sunday morning. I had no camping equipment, I had never climbed anything more formidable than the dumps at Franklin and I was 56 years old. I did not try to go up. The Colorado party stopped at our place (Mtn. View

Motel-Mrs. Lee.) and welcomed us to Colorado. They were a most pleasant group and we talked for a time.

The news of the Texans staking claims on Antero had, quite naturally, greatly excited the Colorado people. They envisioned the possibility of being totally barred from the Mt. Antero diggings. Since 1930 the Colorado Mineral Society has maintained a marker at the Antero diggings and they were of the opinion that this gave the Society some legal rights on the mountain. The final outcome of this situation is not resolved. I do not even know what sort of reception the party received. I stopped at Jim Hurlbut's house, in Denver, on our way home, but he was not at home.

In Boona, I also met Elijah and one of his owners. Lige, according to his owner, was a footloose sort of nag and on one of his bustouts, got himself marooned high up on Mt. Princeton. A plane passing over spotted Elijah and a "hay lift" was started and "Life" photographers came out and Elijah had put Boona in the national headlines for the first time since 1880 bi-gosh. Boona was the Dodge City of 1880, head of the railroads pushing up the Arkansas valley toward the big new golden city, Leadville. Mrs. Lee told us that the "losers in each nights fights in Boona's saloons were carted along the very street that still passed her door and were dumped amid the hot slags from the smelter that once stood where the street met the Arkansas River. The dumps and the smelter remain and the "losers" too, I guess, are still there along the river. The place is now the city dump. That's what it was, too, in a way, in those early days. Boona is a town with a flavor all its own.

Let's leave Boona's lurid past, for the moment and return to Antero. In addition to the activities of Hank McCauley and the Texas crowd on the mountain a young man named Randy Eaton is operating a lead-silver mine near Hancock. Randy is a pal of the aforementioned George Pet-yak. Hancock is on the same mountain mass as Antero, but is some miles to the west, up near the Continental Divide. I

secured a specimen of Eaton's ore, massive steel galena, with a fine bluish cast indicative of a high silver content. The 3x4 piece that I secured was estimated to have a dollar's worth of silver. "Dutch" Moyer, of Salida, also has an active prospect on Mt. Antero.

In general, and acknowledging my inexperience as an easterner, there seemed to be great activity in mining in Colorado. New prospects being opened, old prospects being reactivated, there was a buzz of something going on all the time, somebody trying it here or there. Colorado, in the summer of 1956 had an up-and-at-'em-let's-go-attitude about the whole thing.

Practical Guide for Campers

"Camp in Comfort", a practical guide of camping tips for outdoorsmen, is the new book now being distributed by Estwing Mfg. Co., Rockford, Illinois. This 64 page edition with full color cover is liberally illustrated with forty in-the-field pictures that will help even experienced campers enjoy their fishing, mineral hunting, and camping trips more.

Felix Pogliano, Jr., noted free lance outdoor writer and photographer, prepared the copy and photographs. The experience gained in his thirty years as an outdoorsman places Mr. Pogliano as an authority on all types of camping, and from his knowledge gives you useful ideas that can add greatly to the fun and adventure of a camping trip.

The book itself is pocket size so that it can be taken on a trip for reference. It is written in narrative form with tips on camping woven into the story. Thus, the reader gets not only a book of practical value, but has the vicarious thrill of "going on a trip" while leisurely reading it in his easy chair.

Printed to sell at \$1.00 per copy, Estwing is offering the book at a special introductory price of twenty-five cents. Mail your quarter to Estwing Mfg. Co., Rockford, Illinois and be sure to give your full name and address.

ATTENTION SUBSCRIBERS!

ROCKS and MINERALS comes out once every two months as follows:

Jan. - Feb., out about.....	Feb. 20
March - April, out about.....	April 20
May - June, out about.....	June 20
July - August, out about.....	Aug. 20
Sept. - Oct., out about.....	Oct. 20
Nov. - Dec., out about.....	Dec. 20

Featured in newspapers

During the past few months quite a number of R&M subscribers have been featured, mineralogically, in newspapers, magazines, and other publications.

One of those featured is Earl G. Mack, 28 Roosevelt Ave., Kingston, N. Y. Mr. Mack is an IBM employee and his hobby is collecting minerals. He has traveled widely in search of minerals, made many swaps, and of course bought a large number of specimens. He was featured in a recent edition of IBM "Typings". We are indebted to Glenn Kerfoot, "Typings" news writer, for a copy of the issue featuring Mr. Mack.

Gerald J. Navratil, 243 Faragut Parkway, Hastings on Hudson, N. Y., had a nice write-up in the Bronxville, N. Y., REVIEW PRESS-REPORTER, Jan. 17, 1957, issue. Mr. Navratil is going all-out to get the people of his area, mineral-minded. He talks to students in schools, gives lectures to mineral clubs, displays minerals in public libraries, answers many letters on minerals, and has a beautiful museum at home which is opened to the public.

"This mineral collecting idea I firmly believe is beginning to catch on like a forest fire down here. I'm going to have plenty of my back issues of R&M where ever I talk or appear." — letter dated Jan. 18, 1957, from Mr. Navratil.

Leo Vermann, Coxsackie, N. Y., one of the founders of the recently formed Capital District Rock & Mineral Club (Albany, N. Y.), was featured in the Nov. 2, 1956, Albany Times-Union. Mr. Vermann is a realtor who has many hobbies such as minerals, stamps, coins, etc.

Paul Benson, Jr., Box 1211, Florence, S. C. is still another subscriber to be featured — almost a pageful with 4 large photos. This appeared in the Nov. 18, 1956, Florence Morning News. We are indebted to John E. Kitson of Easthampton, Mass., for the above paper. He and Mrs. Kitson are on a long auto tour of the U. S. and had stopped in Florence to visit their son and daughter in law, Mr. & Mrs. John E. Kitson, Jr.

"While in Florence, S. C., for Xmas, I saw the item relative to Paul Benson and his hobby. Knowing that Paul was a loyal subscriber of R&M, I knew you would be interested in the enclosed article. Before leaving Florence, I was a guest of Paul's and his wife for a great hobby fest one evening. Paul and his son, Bud, have a good collection of minerals as well as a fine lot of lapidary equipment including a

Invest Wisely in Good Minerals

ROCKS AND MINERALS

THE AMATEUR LAPIDARY

Conducted by Captain George W. Owens

Hq Sq 384th Bombardment Wing, Little Rock Air Force Base, Jacksonville, Arkansas

Amateur and professional lapidaries are cordially invited to submit contributions and so make this department of interest to all

Capt. Owens, the conductor of this department, has been transferred for duty in a foreign land. His copy for this issue did not arrive and in its place we are using a most interesting article on tumbling that was sent in by Kenneth M. Ashmore, K-V Lapidary Service, Box 676, Pearl City, Ill.

KOB-GRIT SYSTEM FOR TUMBLING GEMSTONES.

The merits of KOB-GRIT for tumbling gem stones are being proven and the method and recommendations suggested are the result of experiments and tests made in round, rubber matting lined tumbling barrels, 5 gal. capacity, hardness 7 materials, operation speed 35-40 r.p.m. Comments, suggestions and any improvements in product or method are welcome and solicited.

Three 5 gal. barrels used: No. 1-grind, No. 2-sand, No. 3-polish.

No. 1 - grinding:-

20-25 lbs. rough stones, preforms, slabs, etc. Mix small and large about evenly. Add 2-2½ lbs. of 80-100 grit silicon carbide (10% of stone weight) plus broken used grinding wheels. Add ½ pint (¼ lb.) Tide (synthetic detergent), 2 tsp. (½ oz.) baking soda, and water to cover. Tumble 72 hours and check for cutting action. Screen out stones and grinding wheels, saving grit and sludge for sanding operation. Remove smoothed stones and add more rough stones to unfinished batch to keep weight at 20-25 lbs. and tumbler operating 2/3 full for good cutting action. Recharge batch as originally directed, using fresh grits and keep repeating above procedure until 20-25 lbs. of smooth stones have accumulated for sanding.

No. 2 - sanding:

Siphon or dip water from pulverized, settled grit accumulated from operation No. 1. To this grit, add 20-25 lbs. smooth stones, ½ pt. Tide, 2 tsp. baking soda and one No. 10 tin, 3 qts. or 2½-3 lbs. (10%) KOB-GRIT. Cover with water and tumble 72 hours approximate time. Screen out stones, ¼ in. hardware cloth used, wash stones thoroughly and discard grits.

No. 3 - polishing:-

To 20-25 lbs. smooth stones, add 2½-3 lbs. KOB-GRIT, ½ pt. Tide, 2 tsp. soda, and 2 heaping tablespoons (1 oz.) tin oxide. Add water to barely cover and tumble 72 hours approximate time. Screen out material as in operation No. 2, rinse thoroughly and stones should have a beautiful polish. To clean and bring up the natural stone color, charge ½ polish barrel of dry KOB-GRIT with 1 pt. of liquid wax free silicone, ("Did" by First Silicone Corp., Chicago, Ill., used). Dry tumble stones for ½ hour, remove stones by screening, and save charged grits in tightly closed container for further use. Allow silicone coated stones to dry and then dry tumble for ¼ hr. in ½ barrel of clean KOB-GRIT. Screen out stones and air or vacuum dust—display pieces can be hand dusted with clean, soft cloth. Capped baroques and jewelry can be tumbled and polished by using procedure outlined above.

For larger operations, use materials on a percentage basis. Caution—do not use silicon carbide in polishing barrels or compartments. Rubber floor matting linings were fastened in barrels by using a neoprene adhesive EC-870, available from Minnesota Mining and Mfg. Co., 1500 S. Western Ave., Chicago 8, Ill., Atten: Mr. R. K. Nelson.

17" x 22" working blueprints (plate No. 2) of Ma-Kit-Yourself tumbler used in above tests are available. This tumbler can be built for under \$20.00, 1, 2, or 3 five gal. pail units can be run on one frame. Single copies \$1.00 postpaid. Ten or more copies 50c per copy plus postage (1 lb. for 10 copies). Payable by cash or money order to K-V Lapidary Service.

Boise Gem Shop To Move

The Boise Gem Shop of Boise, Idaho, is moving into new quarters in April. Increased business makes this a required move. They will be located 5 miles west of Boise on Hiway 44. This will be one of the newest, largest, and finest rock shops in Idaho. As usual—Visiting Rockhounds Welcome.

Boise Rock Shop
Bert Cole, Prop.

March 19, 1957 Boise, Idaho

SAND COLLECTOR

(Continued from page 142)

less, smoky, gray chalcedony) with smaller amounts of pink feldspar, black biotite, silvery muscovite, and a tiny amount of black magnetite. About $\frac{1}{2}$ the sand consists of brown clay which so coats the mineral grains as to obscure them; the clay has to be washed away so as to expose the sand grains.

"Sand from the Diamond Diggings at the Neus Waterfall, Orange River, Bushmanland Desert, South Africa."—on label. (No diamonds noted in the sand).

Credit Due Vernon Haskins

In the last issue of R&M, the name of Vernon Haskins was omitted accidentally as the author of the article "Fossil hunting in Greene County, N. Y." which appeared on page 42. We are very sorry that his name failed to appear. Please forgive us, Mr. Haskins!

NOTICE

Will the person who sent me eleven cents requesting 1 grain gold nuggets please write again, enclosing your name and address?

Frank Waskey, Oakville, Wash.

Laboratory of Earth Sciences - M.I.T.

Is it possible to modify the weather on a large scale?

What is the interior of the earth really like?

Why do continents and oceans exist and why are they distributed as they are?

To seek answers to such questions as these, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has established a laboratory of earth sciences, Dr. George R. Harrison, Dean of Science at M.I.T., Cambridge, Mass., announced Jan. 31, 1957.

The laboratory, which will be under the direction of Professor Henry G. Houghton, head of M.I.T.'s department of meteorology, will attempt a new and integrated approach to experimental and theoretical investigations of man's environment: the atmosphere, the oceans, and the land masses between, including the interior of the solid earth.

The new laboratory will probably need to spice its science with a dash of imagination.

"Controlled imagination," says Dr. Harrison, "is often the chief tool of the earth scientist as he assails such questions as the formation of continents, the causes of climate, or the nature of the earth four billion years ago."

Jointly sponsored by M.I.T.'s department of geology and geophysics and of meteorology, the new laboratory will become a research center for geologists, geophysicists, geochemists, meteorologists, and oceanographers.

M.I.T.'s department of geology and geophysics is widely known for such diverse researches as the determination of the age of rocks by radioactivity, the development of new methods of exploration for mineral deposits, and the study of the structure of minerals by x-ray diffraction. Geology has been taught at M.I.T. since the founding of the Institute and M.I.T.'s founder, William Barton Rogers, was a geologist.

M.I.T. also established the first formal program in meteorology in the country. It pioneered in developing many weather techniques and instruments now considered standard, including most recently the development of weather radar. Current research there is concentrated on the theoretical and physical approach to fundamental problems of the atmosphere.

Dr. Houghton, who will head the new laboratory, has been in charge of meteorology at M.I.T. since 1945 and a member of the staff there since 1928. He is well known for his research in cloud physics and atmospheric radiation and for some of his earlier studies with specific applications to aeronautics.

ROCKS AND MINERALS

WE MUST ALL MIND OUR MANNERS - HENCE, THIS IS A GUIDE TO FIELD TRIP ETIQUETTE

Recognizing that this beautiful earth and her natural resources should be for the use and enjoyment of all people for many years to come, we should observe these rules:

1. On many private lands, it is wise to obtain permission. Also you may learn of better locations. It is absolutely forbidden by law to take material from Indian Reservations and National Monuments. Be prepared to sign any waiver of responsibility for injury absolving the property owners and AGMC.
2. Be sure to *close* all gates you open.
3. The effect of offering to pay for the privilege of collecting is a good practice although pay is seldom accepted. If pay is not accepted, your stock will rise 100% if you return a specimen, a cut and polished piece or other token to the property owners.
4. The **COMPLETE EXTINCTION** of fires is most important. Douse with water and dirt. It is better to build fires at designated areas or by consent of rangers.
5. Do not contaminate wells, creeks or other water supplies.
6. Leave all areas with no indication of your presence. You would not throw cans and other refuse on your living room floor, would you? All outdoors is nature's living room.
7. Do *not* use, tamper with or **TOUCH** any tools, equipment or dynamite at any of the mines or properties you visit. Also be extremely careful of old caps, fuses, and old dynamite as a touch of the foot might set them off.
8. Carefully observe all limitations imposed by property owners.
9. Do not destroy material which you do not want or cannot remove without destroying. Also, do not take more than you can use.
10. Remember the fellow below you whether he is in a mine shaft, down the hill or other likely place to be hit by falling rocks. Never throw a rock.
11. Be sure that children are under adequate supervision at all times. Each adult member must be a "policeman" and help to control the more rambunctious members.
12. Report any vandalism being done or already done to police, rangers or other authorities.
13. Let everyone collect and enjoy the field trip. Those in the club who can help identify rocks and minerals are usually very happy to help others. However, they made the trip to gather some specimens too, so let them.

14. It must be understood that a rockhound who takes you to his favorite location is offering you a jewel of friendship and it must be respected. We do not take others to a friend's location without his permission.

HELP US AS A CLUB TO BE WELCOME AGAIN—DO YOUR PART!

—Albuquerque Gem and Mineral Club
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Feb. 19, 1957

One big happy family—R&M subscribers!

Editor R&M:

We have just received our first copy of Rocks and Minerals and could not lay it down until we had read it from cover to cover. To say it is one of the most interesting (and certainly different) magazines we have read in this field is a gross understatement. It makes you want to sit down and write to everyone that has something new or a new experience. The magazine is so homey and down to earth that you feel like you have joined one big happy family.

We would be very happy to have visiting Rockhounds stop and see us when they go thru our fair city, which is in the heart of the inland Empire. Tumbling is our specialty and we carry everything imaginable for the Rockhound. We will also tell them where they can go hunting around here for garnets and for petrified wood, and good places not too far from here.

We are indebted to Mrs. Peg Logan for introducing us to Rocks and Minerals — a new outlet for minerals, gems, sands, and fossil collectors.

Lila Mae Victor
Victor Agate Shop
1709 South Cedar
Spokane 41, Wash.

Feb. 26, 1957

31 years a subscriber!

Editor R&M:

The only trouble with R&M is — it is too fat! There's so much in it! I'll have to throw away my books to make room for its 31 years of issue.

Mrs. Daisy Hopkins
841 Beech St.
Manchester, N. H.

Jan. 11, 1957

(Editor's note: Mrs. Hopkins has been with us from the very first issue—31 years ago! How wonderful!

Southern Appalachian Mineral Society,
Asheville, North Carolina

FIRST ANNUAL MINERAL SPECIMEN
PRIZE CONTEST

In accordance with action taken at the Annual Meeting January 3, 1957, a contest will be held this year for the best mineral specimens found by members. The contest will run for the entire year of 1957 and specimens will be displayed and judged at the 1958 annual meeting of the Society. Appropriately embossed Ribbons will be awarded for the three top specimens and three honorable mentions under the rules below. In addition the following prizes have been donated:

For Best of Show: Gold loving cup by Fort Shuford Mineral Museum, Arden, N. C., Gerald and Mary Medd.

Second Best: Handmade Copper flower vase by Floyd's Rock Shop, Micaville, N. C., Floyd and Helen Wilson.

Third Best: Book, "Rocks and Minerals", Barnes and Noble by Pearl, N. C. State Museum, Raleigh, Harry T. Davis, Curator.

RULES

1. Specimens must have been FOUND by a member of S.A.M.S. between January 1, 1957 and December 31, 1957. They cannot be bought, given or traded specimens. There is no geographical limitation as to where the specimens are found as long as the member attests that it meets these qualifications.
2. The specimens must be properly identified, including location where found, and this information must be given in duplicate on two official cards to be supplied by the Society. The member's name and address shall be on the back of one card only, and must not appear on the face of either.
3. Members submitting entries do not have to be at the judging and may mail entries to the Secretary provided funds are included for return packing and postage.
4. All classifications of membership are eligible to compete.
5. Any number of specimens may be submitted for judging.
6. All specimens mailed in for judging must be in the hands of the Secretary one week before the Annual Meeting. Those bringing specimens must notify the Secretary of the number, by the same date.
7. Specimens will be judged on the basis of rarity, crystallography (if evident), beauty, size (if of consideration), not necessarily in this order, and other factors of interest in the opinion of the judges.
8. A member may win only one prize for entries submitted, but an honorable mention card will be awarded for specimens which would have been selected except for this rule.
9. Judging will be by a panel of impartial judges selected by the Board of Directors. Decisions of the judges will be final.

Award-winning specimens will be placed on display for one month each in the cooperating North Carolina and South Carolina State Museums, and be available for display in connection with other exhibits developed by the Society for a year after their selection.

Looking Back Twenty-Five Years Ago

in ROCKS AND MINERALS

MARCH 1932 ISSUE

Spodumene, by Eugene W. Blank. A general article on an interesting mineral by Mr. Blank who is still with us. pp. 20-21.

Witberite in Alaska, by Victor Shaw. Witberite was found as loose pebbles on the beach on Kuiu Island, Alaska. P. 24.

Coquina Rock, by Mrs. Lillian L. Blaisdell.

A coquina rock is made up entirely of sea shells. P. 25.

A Locality for Geodes (in Calif.), by Fred W. Schmeltz. To add to the attractiveness of this geode, it is gold bearing. P. 29.

The Art of Drilling Gem Stones, by M. Fred Butow. This is of special interest to the amateur lapidary. Pp. 30-33.



FOSSIL DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Howard V. Hamilton

1340 Crandall Avenue

Salt Lake City 6, Utah



SOME ADVICE TO THE FOSSIL HUNTER

by Vernon Haskins, East Durham, N. Y.

I suppose that sooner or later it was inevitable that someone would write an article about things not to do as applied to the rockhound hobby. It is a subject one does not like, yet constitutes a problem that one must face.

All too often we read of quarries and favorite hunting grounds being closed to the rockhounds. Just one or two unthinking individuals can make things miserable for the rest of us.

That is why I believe that we should never collect without asking for permission. It is so easy to ask for, and almost invariably, such permission is readily given. In fact, on numerous occasions, the seeking of such permission leads to pleasant friendships and maybe the introducing of another person to the rockhound hobby.

Another mighty good don't to give full consideration is **DON'T GET HURT**. In the springtime especially, with alternating freezing and thawing, high cliffs and ledges and quarry walls are dangerous.

Don't collect more than you really need. Just remember that there are rockhounds besides yourself. If you cannot safely collect, pass it up. This is especially true in fossil collecting. Many fossils are imbedded in highly silicified rock and it is practically impossible to remove them. Leave them to weather out, or for others to study.

Even as cattle stand knee-deep in clover and reach through the fence to graze on weeds, so do many amateur collectors

stand on good material and chip away at the eternal rocks. Many of my better finds have been found in the debris left by others. Mineral collectors oftentimes find their choicest treasures in mine dumps. I often pilot expert collectors and learn a lot just watching them. Almost invariably, they kneel down at the base of a talus slope and carefully and painstakingly stir up and sift the debris. Oftentimes their finds are truly great. The non-expert walks all over this material and hammer and chisel away at the ledges above.

Fossils can weather out far better than any geologist, expert or otherwise, can ever hope to equal. Every little detail of even many of the more delicate specimens, will remain when weathered. In the spring of the year especially, along road cuts etc. it may well prove to be worth your while to do a bit of exploring.

Sometimes too, after a good hard rain, it is very fruitful to explore along the slopes of outcroppings etc. Sometimes the rain washes away the soil and leaves some mighty nice specimens exposed. Maybe this is a lazy man's way of collecting but for my money, the clean perfect specimens exposed in this manner are far more desirable than badly mutilated ones collected by use of hammer and chisel.

Attention Fossil Collectors!

We must have some notes and articles to keep this department running. Please send them in. Send them direct to R&M.

Collector's Corner

For the special benefit of collectors who may be living in areas far removed from other collectors we have opened this feature. In this corner, a collector may have his name and address listed for the purpose that other collectors may write him in the hope that through correspondence, exchange of ideas and specimens, new friendships may be formed. Listings are free.

Paul F. Patchick,
958 Centinela Ave., Santa Monica,
Calif.

Rose Wey,
12526 So. Rose Ave., Downey, Calif.

H. J. Kendrick, Ophir,
San Miguel Co., Colo.

Theo. Kirschman,
Haswell, Colo.

Mrs. James F. Donohue, 411 Main St.,
East Hartford, Conn.

Meade B. Norman, 1524 Mitchell Ave.,
Tallahassee, Fla.

Fred Nelson,
2216 Elizabeth Ave., Zion, Ill.

Steven Sturm, 521 Roosevelt Ave.,
Kewanee, Ill.

Victor Felger, 126 Esmond St., Fort
Wayne, Ind.

Edward Rushton, 730 Bexley Road,
West Lafayette, Ind.

Jimmy Henderson, (13 yrs.),
1345 W. 10th St., Bogalusa, La.

M. H. O'Brien, 2927 Vandenberg Rd.,
Muskegon 36, Mich.

Mrs. Marion E. Hull, 704 Gratiot Ave.,
Saginaw, Mich.

Lee E. Payne, Route 1 (Eagle Lake),
Willmar, Minn.

Lew Powell (12 yrs.),
Route 1, Dundee, Miss.

Leo A. Miller,
Blossvale, N.Y.

Charlie Bennett 210 W. Franklin St.
Horseheads, N. Y.

Ernest Brill (11 yrs.)
2975 Ave. W., Brooklyn 29, N. Y.

John Wilson, 44 Van Cort. Pk. Ave.,
Yonkers 2, N. Y.

Bert Robinson (14 yrs.),
712 Crown St., Brooklyn 13, N. Y.

Joseph Jeski (13 yrs.), 676 Humboldt
St., Brooklyn 22, N. Y.

Robert Pasca,
395 Sussex Rd.,
East Meadow, L. I., N. Y.

Harold J. Lienemann,
Box 42, Gouverneur, N. Y.

Maxine Megyesi 155 E. Main St.,
South Amherst, Ohio.

Eileen Philpott (16 yrs.) 2200 Wascom
Ave., Lakewood 7, Ohio.

Allison Cusick, RD #1,
Unionport, Ohio.

Tommy Kelley (11 yrs.),
528 S. 79 E. Ave., Tulsa, Okla.

James L. Winder, 1285 N. E. Stephens
Roseburg, Ore.

Theresa Farnham, R. D. 2, Cambridge
Springs, Pa.

George R. Schortz, R. D. 1
Bethlehem, Pa.

Mrs. Ammon Schwartzbach,
2239 Logan St., Harrisburg, Pa.

Mrs. Tres, Lawhead, 3936 W. Ridge Rd.,
Erie, Pa.

Edward Carey (11 yrs.), 200 Atwell Ave.,
Providence, R.I.

Walter Scott Gray, Jr., 417 S. Perry Ave.,
Denison, Tex.

COLLECTOR'S CORNER CONTINUED

Earl Medlin (16 yrs.),
1301 N. Oak,
Mineral Wells, Texas

Cary Coen (14 yrs.), 3762 Valley Ridge
Dallas 20, Texas.

P. M. Plimmer, Box 701, Alpine, Texas.

G. W. Weber, 1320 Portland Ave.,
Walla Walla, Wash.

M. W. Anthony, P. O. Box 260,
Bellingham, Wash.

Earl C. Peterson
New Lisbon, Wisc.

Miss Carol Corns (16 yrs.), 365 Hillsdale
Ave. E., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Ernest Windisch 1576 Desmarchais Blvd.
Montreal 20, Que., Canada.

IN MEMORIAM

WESLEY H. HAYES, Sr.

1877-1957

It is with profound sorrow that I report the passing of a true and devoted friend of many, Wesley H. Hayes, Sr. of Irvington, New Jersey on January 26, 1957.

Mr. Hayes was born in Torrington, Conn. on November 26, 1877. At the age of 14 he started a collection of Indian artifacts which at his death contained over 2000 pieces. Early collecting was done in the vicinity of Litchfield, Conn. and later to sections of Staten Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York State.

With gasoline rationing in 1942, Mr. Hayes now living in Irvington, N. J. was forced to abandon his long trips in search of Indian relics and confine himself to areas near his home. This in turn brought about an interest in minerals, which he started to collect in nearby quarries and mine dumps, for which New Jersey is famous. With the end of World War II he again took to the open road to locations in New England, Ohio, Maryland, North Carolina and Florida in search of relics and minerals to add to his ever growing collection. His mineral collection is indeed one of variety and interest and includes many rare and beautiful specimens.

Mr. Hayes was a regular contributor to ROCKS AND MINERALS and his articles reflected a true knowledge of the subject he was presenting thus qualifying him as an authority. He was a past president of the Newark Mineralogical Society, and a delegate to the 1934 Eastern Federation Convention in Miami,



Wesley H. Hayes, Sr.

Florida.

Those who came in personal contact with him always found him a willing listener and able consultant, which accounted for the many friends he numbered in the hobby.

Mr. Hayes is survived by his wife Elizabeth, two sons, Lyman of Amityville, N. Y., Wesley H. Jr. of East Orange, N. J. a daughter, Marion (Mrs. Norman Tapley) of Westfield, N. J. and five grandchildren.

Albert S. White
Sparta, N. J.

Club and Society Notes

Elkhart Mineral Society, Inc.

Last fall a group of Elkhart (Ind.) County residents, because of their common interest in rocks, got together and decided to form a "Rockhounds" club. This group of five invited any persons interested in collecting or lapidary to attend a meeting on October 9th in the Army Reserve Building. Imagine their surprise when thirty-three persons attended!

The meeting was presided over by Dale Douglas, temporary chairman. Mr. Richard P. Miller was elected temporary secretary. Mr. Maynard Nusbaum presented a resolution regarding the purpose of the meeting as follows:

To further the friendships of persons interested in collection, knowledge and identification of rocks, minerals and fossils.

To improve the knowledge by the interchange of ideas in the art of cutting, grinding and polishing gem materials.

To help the beginner start, display and care for a collection.

To provide a medium through which the members can purchase, exchange and exhibit specimens of materials.

To stimulate and encourage the general interest in the Earth sciences covering rocks, minerals and fossils, as well as structural geology.

On Sunday, October 14th, a field trip to a gravel pit near Union, Michigan, was held. The group came back with many specimens of interest.

At our second meeting, a set of by-laws was agreed upon. We also voted to affiliate with the Rocks and Minerals Association.

On November 8th, we held an election of officers: President, Dale Douglas; vice president, Donald Freed; secretary, Jean Miller (Mrs. Richard); treasurer, Melvin Krupp; executive committeemen, Ruskin Phillips, Maynard Nusbaum.

The by-laws were signed by those wishing to become members, and February 1st was set as a deadline for charter members. We now have over 70 members, with more appearing at every meeting.

Jean D. Miller, Secretary
P.O. Box 159
Elkhart, Ind.

(Ed. Note: The Elkhart Mineral Society, Inc., is the only club in the country that is affiliated with the Rocks and Minerals Association—thus ROCKS AND MINERALS becomes their official magazine. We extend our warmest congratulations to the Elkhart Mineral Society, Inc., and sincerely believe the affiliation will work to our mutual advantage.)

East

Westchester Mineral and Gem Society

The Westchester Mineral and Gem Society, Inc., which meets the third Thursday of each month at the County Center, White Plains, N. Y., began its 1956-57 season under its new president, David Seaman. Mr. Seaman is associated with the American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

The September meeting was an informal one, at which members displayed specimens collected during the Summer, and related their experiences. Plans were made for a field trip to Franklin, N. J., on September 30th. About 30 members made the trip and secured many interesting specimens.

The October meeting featured a symposium on quartz, and was addressed by Mr. Seaman, Mr. Ernest Weidhaas of Pelham, and Mr. Stanley Gage of New Rochelle. On October 28th the club made a field trip to the Baylis quarry in Bedford, N. Y.

In November, an illustrated lecture was presented by the New York Telephone Company, entitled "Jewels for the Queen."

At the December meeting the speaker was Mr. Alvin W. Knoerr, editor of the "Engineering and Mining Journal", who spoke on "The Colorado Plateau", and illustrated his talk with slides. The lecture featured the Charley Steen story. Mr. Knoerr is author of "Prospecting for Atomic Minerals."

A member of the club, Mr. Gerald Navratil, addressed the January meeting on fluorescent minerals. He displayed many specimens from Franklin, N. J., and from Western areas, using long and short wave lights. Mr. Navratil offers his talk free of charge to groups, clubs and schools which may be interested in the subject. He may be reached at 243 Farragut Parkway, Hastings, N. Y.

Kenneth A. Watts, Publicity
27 Le Count Place
New Rochelle, N. Y.

**Lapidary & Gem Society of New York,
Hotel Paris, New York City**

On December 1, 1956, we had our semi-annual social, which was, as usual, held in the main dining room of the Hotel Paris, through the kind cooperation of Martin Walter, our Secretary.

Dr. Frederick Pough was our guest speaker and he gave a brilliant lecture concerning the practical identification of gems and gem materials. The lecture was readily understood by everybody who attended, including the club members' wives and friends. Dr. Pough proved to us that even a twelve-year-old child could identify most of the known gems by showing us slides of his twelve-year-old daughter using a polariscope and refractometer.

We also had a contest. The members displayed their creations of cabochons, faceted stones and the most exquisite jewelry that we have seen in a long time. Also, many door prizes were awarded which included faceted stones such as amethysts, etc.

December 10th, 1956

This was our last meeting of the year. Bill Aitken of Westwood, New Jersey, lectured our club on his special cutting techniques. He also brought a large display of some of the finest cut agates and other gem materials that has ever graced our club's tables, and displayed a lamp which he made, whose shade was comprised mainly of cut slabs of very unusual and colorful agates. Dr. Pough was present and took part in the general discussion which followed the lecture.

The meeting was informal and all members felt that this meeting successfully terminated a wonderful year of exceptional lecturing and gem and mineral displays.

January 9, 1957

May we wish everybody (including non-rockhounds) a very healthy, happy and prosperous New Year.

This was our first meeting of the year and consisted strictly of club business, including the election of new officers and general discussion concerning our future.

Many of our prominent New York City Gem and Mineral dealers were present.

Our future surprise field trips will be to the Connecticut pegmatite areas, the Bedford Pegmatites and the Paterson area traprock quarries. Of course many individual and companion trips will be made to many parts of the country and abroad.

Most important—We finally decided to enlarge the club's membership.

Martin and Rose Seidman
Public Relations "Chairmen"
137-05 83rd Avenue
Kew Gardens 35, New York
BOulevard 8-4382

New York Mineralogical Club Inc.

The regular monthly meeting was called to order by Curt Segeler, president, at 8:10 p.m. at Columbia University, New York City, January 16, 1957.

Joe Stromwasser displayed the new silver and blue emblem of the club and they were immediately put on sale for the small sum of \$1.00. They are designed as a lapel button for men or as a pin for women.

A new book on mineral deposits in Turkey is now available from the U.S. Government Printing Office in Washington and a pamphlet on Tungsten is available from the Tungsten Institute, 1757 K St., N. W., also in Washington.

Joe Rothstein announced that the ownership to the real estate leading to the carnelian diggings at Sterling, N. J., had changed hands and that the new owners were fencing off and were thinking of charging admission.

Despite a blizzard of heroic proportions an enthusiastic audience was on hand to hear Dr. Brian Mason the curator of the American Museum of Natural History talk on X-ray investigation of minerals. After a brief review of the history of X-rays, Laue's role in realizing that if the wave lengths were of the same order of magnitude as the interatomic distances in a crystal, they should be diffracted by a crystal, Dr. Mason launched into the growth of the techniques. He described the X-ray source used and the photographic equipment necessary and showed a series of slides illustrating the position and relative intensity of the three strongest lines in a powder photograph which were sufficient to characterize it.

In conclusion Dr. Mason said that the X-ray powder method is the most certain procedure of mineral identification and that no description of a mineral is considered complete today until the X-ray powder photograph is published.

J. Rothstein
255 W. 84th St.
New York 24, N. Y.
TR 4-6338.

Queens Mineral Society

Queens Mineral Society held its first regular meeting since November, 1956, at 85-01 118th Street, Richmond Hill, New York, on January 28, 1957 at 8 p.m. Because of the Christmas holiday, the meeting scheduled for December 24, 1956, was called off.

Frank Krpata presided. The minutes were read by Larry Ronan and accepted. The following were duly elected to membership: Vic Tuohy, William Landenberger, Fred Engel, Sr., and Fred Engel, Jr. They were made welcome by the president. Ernest Maynard of Jamaica, one of the founders, was honored by being made an Honorary Member. The

Mineralogical Club of Hartford

The Mineralogical Club of Hartford has held regular meetings each month at Boardman Hall, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. with a speaker except at the December meeting when we had our customary Christmas party with appropriate games including a prize for every winner, a grabbag mineral of real quality for each and refreshments. Even the January meeting when illnesses kept many housebound and the only officer present was the Secretary brought out several visitors and a number of new members. We have been most fortunate weatherwise so far this year which has helped our average attendance since many of our members come from thirty miles or more from Hartford. Our Field Trip Committee is hard at work getting up a schedule of "spots" worth going to within reasonable distance. This schedule should be available at the April meeting or by mail on request. We welcome visitors and prospective members and have associate membership for those under 18.

Miss Ruth M. Cowdell
Summit Road RR #1
Waterbury, Conn.

The Connecticut Valley Mineral Club

At the January meeting of the Club, Dr. B. M. Shaub, Associate Professor of Geology at Smith College, charter member of the Mineral Club and speaker of the evening, arrived with Mrs. Shaub in Mexican and Indian costumes, showing the sombrero, serape, embroidered blouse and skirt, woven handbags and typical gold coin jewelry. Dr. Shaub gave a whirlwind description of the physiography of Mexico, border regulations, collecting spots for obsidian containing cristobalite, selenite crystals, chalcedony roses, travertine. The Shaubs visited many of the world-famous mining areas including Parral, Pachuca, Durango, San Luis Potosi, Guanajuato and Oaxaca. Mrs. Shaub projected magnificent Kodachrome slides of typical scenes of snow-capped mountains rising 18,000 feet, volcanoes, selenite crystals, beautifully carved churches, aqueducts and haciendas.

At the February meeting of the Club, the President, Larry Schoppee, moved to the other side of the table to present the program, describing a mineral collecting vacation through New York, Ontario and Michigan, illustrated by slides and typical mineral specimens. Collecting stops included Sterling Mine, Antwerp, N. Y., and Bruce Mines in Ontario, with a tour of the smelter at Copper Cliffs. In Michigan an important collecting spot is Jasper Knob at Ishpeming, where jasper and hematite are banded to make good cuttable material. The Keweenaw country resembles the Connecticut Valley trap ranges with basalt separating beds of sandstone. Along the fault between the two rocks are hundreds of copper mines, some now active, where copper in its native form is a world famous product. The western Michigan iron ore country centers around Ironwood where the hard iron ores

secretary was directed to notify Mr. Maynard by letter of this signal honor.

Nominations and elections were then held. In a spirited contest, Theodore Fredericks, a former president, was chosen over Tom Roman. The vice-presidency and the treasurer's job went to Tom Roman and Larry Roman, respectively by acclamation. Lou Roth was elected over Vic Tuohy for the office of secretary.

Ted Fredericks then took over the chair and gavel. Ted then proceeded to choose the following: *Field Trip Committee:* Chairman, Dave Tammer; members, Barry Strauss and Tom Roman. *Program Committee:* Chairman, Lou Roth; members, Allen Green, Vic Tuohy, Walter Helbig and Ed White. *Membership Committee:* Chairlady, Hazel Robertson, member, William Landenberger.

Jon Marx, having volunteered to give a short talk on crystals in the isometric system, did so well that at the conclusion he was roundly applauded. Jon is only 14 years old. Frank Krpata, the former president, was then picked by Jon to give a short talk on Ice Crystallization at the next meeting on February 25th. Several members reported on new books and publications.

Curt Segeler, currently president of the New York Mineralogical Club and to our joy, a most active member of the society, spoke on the Stilbites of New Jersey. Curt opines that Epidesmine is not a mineral. Extensive research on his part seems to indicate that Epi-Stilbite does exist but not in New Jersey. Curt displayed some X-ray prints made by him which he said proved conclusively that all stilbite from New Jersey form the same lattice pattern. Other plates indicated Epi-Stilbite from Japan and Iceland. Curt then very modestly admitted that his paper on the subject will appear soon in publication. The society is very proud of Curt and rightfully so!

It was then announced that an advanced course in Mineralogy would be given by Curt Segeler at his home in Brooklyn. The class will be limited to those who have completed Ed Marcin's "Beginners Course" and to others in the society with a fair background in fundamentals.

After the customary 10 minute recess for rag-chewing, swapping and what-not, the meeting resumed.

President Ted Fredericks spoke on "Veins and Vein Minerals." His talk was interesting, instructive and highly humorous. Allen Green, Curt Segeler, Jon Marx and Dave Hammer livened it up considerably with questions and observations. On the humorous side, the society was made acquainted with an odd character in the Franklin region.

All too soon it was time to adjourn. The meeting was then adjourned at 10:15 P.M.

Lou Roth, Secretary,
114-67 223rd St.,
Cambria Heights 11, N. Y.

provide attractive cabinet specimens. Along the northern shores of Lake Michigan fossils of several types are plentiful.

At the March meeting of the Club, the annual meeting, a slate of new officers will be presented for election.

Mrs. L. W. Schoppee
Secretary
9 Greenbrier Street
Springfield 8, Mass.

Stamford Museum Mineralogical Society

At the November meeting of the Stamford Museum Mineralogical Society, Ronald Januzzi, well known collector and mineral authority of Danbury, Conn., talked on New England minerals and localities. Mr. Januzzi discussed a number of the favorite collecting spots, telling just what minerals to look for and describing the various diagnostic features useful in identifying each. His talk was well supplemented with specimens typical of those which may be found at each of the localities discussed.

At the December meeting two motion pictures were shown. The first was entitled "The Petrified River", and was produced by the Union Carbide Nuclear Company in conjunction with the United States Atomic Energy Commission. It described and illustrated the methods used in the exploration for and the mining and processing of the Colorado Plateau uranium ores.

The second picture was produced by the International Nickel Company, and dealt with the methods used in locating and mining Canadian nickel ores.

The Stamford Museum Mineralogical Society holds its regular monthly meetings on the second Tuesday of every month at the Stamford Museum & Nature Center. Anyone living or visiting in the vicinity of Stamford who is interested in mineralogy or related subjects is urged to attend our meetings.

Richard W. Flaggs
Secretary
135 Bridge Street
Westport, Conn.

Westminster Mineral Club

The meetings of the past year have been interesting and varied with the following programs:

Colored slides of the Marble Museum at Proctor, Vermont and nearby quarries and the granite quarries at Barre, shown by Mr. William Sargent of the Sargent Monumental Works of Gardner, Mass. Several samples of marble and granite were given each member.

Testing unknown specimens for identification including finding the specific gravity on a balance loaned by the high school.

Two meetings devoted to re-labelling specimens in the town library.

Two auctions—one of member's duplicates and the other of Franklin, N. J. fluorescents.

Vermont mines were discussed and places of interest underlined on road maps for possible future field trips.

Books on Mineralogy by one of our new members Mr. Frank Babbitt of Natick, Mass., who also displayed part of his collection and a coffee table he had made with a white tile top. On alternating tiles were painted designs of mineral crystals which had been kiln dried.

A talk on their trip to California by President and Mrs. Toivo Puranen. As this was the Christmas party, gifts were exchanged. Mineral specimens were given as prizes for a game of 'Mineral Conundrums and Scrambled Minerals' which proved to be a brain teaser.

Quartz Family Minerals with a large number of representative specimens on display was an interesting topic.

Some of our field trips were follow-ups to places previously visited but the following were new to us:

East Deerfield, Mass., Cheapside Quarry

Prehnite, amethyst, fibrous calcite, a pale pink calcite (fl) small dolomite xls, chalcocite, and a little orange and blue agate.

Raymond, N. H. Chandler Quarry

Lavender and green spodumene, gray-green and lavender lepidolite, manganapatite (fl) triphylite, black tourmaline xls, green beryl and the much rarer pink beryl, usually in small pieces.

Westfield, Mass. Atwater Quarry

Actinolite, epidote xls, pink calcite, quartz enclosing actinolite xls, enstatite, serpentine marble and poor kyanite.

On the way home anthophyllite was collected at the old asbestos quarry in Pelham.

Chandler's Mill, near Newport, N.H. (Smith Mine)

Charge of \$1 per person here. Beryl, beautiful muscovite mica, large black tourmaline xls, triphylite, brilliant blue lazulite coating on feldspar making a pretty specimen, allanite, autunite, smoky and rose quartz.

Montague, Mass.

Claystones of all shapes and sizes along the river bank and bed where water was low.

Chester, Mass. One of the Emery mines

Emery, margarite, corundophyllite, radiating tourmaline in schist, and hornblende.

In July when the Congregational Church held its annual 'Yankee Street Fair' our Club was asked to have a mineral exhibit in the town hall. This display, composed of specimens from the various members' collections and jewelry made by one of our younger members, Paul K. Kachinsky, of Athol, Mass., created a great deal of interest as it was something entirely different from previous years.

October 28th through the kindness of Miss Susan Ayres of the Worcester Mineral Club, we visited Daniels House of the Museum of Science and Industry, in Worcester, Mass. to

view the Harry W. Goddard Collection placed on display there this past year. It is considered one of the five finest in the United States, and is truly beautiful.

We look forward to another rewarding year under the guidance of the following new officers: President Mr. Kaino Oinonen, Vice-President Mr. Paul K. Kachinsky, Secretary Mrs. Anna Klemetti, Treasurer Mrs. Toivo Puranen, Corresponding secretary, Mrs. Vance Butterfield, Finance Chairman Mrs. Kaino Oinonen, Field Trip Committee, Mr. Paul K. Kachinsky and Mr. Frank Babbitt.

Mrs. Vance Butterfield,
Cor. Secy,
Minott Road,
Westminster, Mass.

The Bellows Falls Rock and Mineral Club

December 28, 1956 at 7:30 P. M. the members of the Bellows Falls Rock and Mineral Club met at the home of Mrs. M. E. Jones, Minard Pond Road, Bellows Falls, Vermont. Mr. Fred Nies, Jr. gave a talk on Crystallization, assisted by Mr. Hugh MacInness who displayed some very fine crystals. As this was also our Christmas Party each member brought a gift-wrapped mineral to be put under the Christmas tree, they were chosen later by each member, in order of the number they received when they entered the meeting. Everyone was very well pleased with their surprise gift. Mrs. Jones served very lovely refreshments after the meeting, her home was very prettily decorated for the party, and we all took home very lovely favors she had made for each one.

Our January meeting was held on the 25th in the museum room of the Brattleboro Free Library, Brattleboro, Vermont. We were very pleased to have such a good turn out, especially it being a snowy night. We had twelve visitors to this meeting. Mr. V. R. Call explained to our guests the purpose of our club, and gave a brief talk on "What is a mineral?" Mr. Call passed among the group a piece of Petalite from South Africa, several members tested it for streak and hardness, of course with the permission of Mr. Call. Quite a bit of discussion followed.

Mr. Fred Nies explained some of the uses of Ultra-Violet (black light) Fluorescent Analysis lamp and gave a demonstration of one of its uses on fluorescent and phosphorescent minerals. Mrs. Louise Mullen displayed a very nice group of minerals she had received thru swapping with other collectors thru the mails.

As we held our meeting in the museum room, we had the opportunity of viewing quite a few minerals in cases under glass that are in the room.

Our next meeting will be held February 25, 1957 at 7:30 P. M. in the Laboratory of the Putney School, West Hill, Putney, Vermont.

Visitors are always welcome to attend our meetings.

Ethel J. Call, Sec'y.
15 Atkinson Street
Bellows Falls, Vermont

New Jersey Mineralogical Society, Inc.

We meet the first Tuesday of the month of September to April from 8:00 to 10:00 P.M. at the Plainfield Public Library, Plainfield, N. J.

Our Programs, are diversified, the Speakers interesting. Harold A. Lamb is Chairman of the Lapidary Group. Alexander F. Knoll is Chairman of the Field trip Committee. The Field Trip Committee sponsors a Mineral Sight Identification Session held in November, January, February, March to aid in identification of "unknown" minerals from any locality. These Sessions are open to all interested.

The Field Trip Committee has as usual been very cooperative and participating. Each Field Trip has been lead by a different member of the Committee. All trips were planned to cover different phases of the earth sciences in order to satisfy the various interests.

Our Field Trip in July, 1956 was to Griggstown Copper Mine, Griggstown, N. J. and led by Henry M. Althoen. Not only were fine copper associate minerals, micro-mount material, collected but it was an interesting, historical area.

The August Field Trip was to New Street, Paterson, N. J. for zeolite and associated minerals. This trip was led by Otis N. Gove. Among the many minerals collected were Prehnite, some of which was limonite stained, stilbite, calcite Xls, iridescent pyrites (collected by Louis F. Stirling), pectolite and casts of anhydrite and glauberite in thaumasite and prehnite.

At our September Meeting, Stewart C. Fulton, former President and Director of our Society, spoke on his trip to Europe, particularly Idar-Oberstein, Germany the famous lapidary locale, and the Museum of Oxford, England where the Curator is at present doing a noble job of correcting past errors in identification of minerals that have been on exhibit. Slides illustrated.

L. Fenn Vogt and his son, Peter, also spoke on their summer trip to the Colorado mining districts. Fine specimens obtained were displayed and 3-D Stereo slides illustrated.

Dr. and Mrs. Carroll Lane Fenton, Lecturers and Authors, also Corresponding Members of our Society attended the meeting.

The Door prizes of a year's subscription to ROCK AND MINERALS, donated by our President, Joseph Groben was won by George R. Stilwell, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Society.

Our September Field Trip was to the Limestone Products Company, Lime Crest, N. J., the mineralogist's Mecca. This trip was led by Joseph R. Sabo. He had a display of minerals that was referred to often. In this immense quarry, with diligent looking and heavy sledge-work the rewards are worthwhile. Fine phosphorescent Aragonite, Corundum (blue), Scapolite (pink), Pyrrhotite, Pyrites, Malaccolite, pseudos, and fluorescent Chondrodite were a few of the many specimens collected.

The Feld Trip in October - the last until Spring - was highlighted by a trip to the famous Buckwheat Dump at Franklin, N. J. and led by Robert W. and Louis F. Stirling. Bob had a fine display of over 100 Franklin minerals and he and his Dad were very busy graciously helping the collectors to identify their finds. This trip had the largest attendance.

The Buckwheat Dump is posted and patrolled. Permission to collect has to be obtained from the Franklin, N. J. Police Department—before entering. Minors, 18 years or younger, are frowned upon and expelled if caught climbing the slopes or even leaving the floor of the Quarry. The cooperation of adults, when bringing minors, especially without Police permission, in respecting this limitation will be the means of keeping this rewarding and more than interesting area open to serious adult mineral collectors. It is up to all of us to keep that gate open to the Buckwheat Dump.

At our October Meeting we were privileged to hear Neal Yedlin, of New Haven, Conn. Lawyer, Contractor, author of *The Micro-Mounter in ROCK AND MINERALS*, and crystallographer. He illustrated his talk with slides of some of his perfect crystal specimens. A happier means of permitting more people to see and appreciate the wonders of mineral crystallization than having only one microscope with a large group. The slides on elements and phosphates were spectacular, especially Yedlinite. A new find of his collected at Newry, Maine in 1941, showing pyramidal habit. It is a beryllium, sodium, zirconium phosphate. We were very fortunate in seeing this rarity. Mr. Yedlin generously distributed some of his extra slides.

The Door prize of a purple Cube Fluorite XI grouping, donated by John Obert of Paterson, N. J. was won by Miss Monasco.

At the November Meeting we heard Dr. Frank Swindells of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. speak on the origin and commercial application of Phosphors. Phosphors are currently being used in T. V. picture tubes, fluorescent lamps, etc. He demonstrated with the ultra-violet light and slides illustrated.

The first of four Sight Identification Sessions was held the later part of November. Joseph R. Sabo led the group. The theme being Lime Crest, N. J. minerals. Joe brought various mineral specimens to the study group. Blue corundum and pink scapolite, the hardness test differentiating the softer scapolite from the corundum. Pyrrhotite, pyrite and marcassite, the color and streak test being one means of identification. Illustrating quick tests in the field. Neil A. Wittingham spoke on the geology of New Jersey. Members brought specimens from other locales and were aided in identification of them.

We had Dr. Sanford S. Cole, one of our members, connected with the National Lead Co. at Sayreville, N. J. speak to us at the December Meeting. He spoke on Titanium - the Ninth Element, and, Steel Horizons. Two sound movies illustrated. It was a very in-

teresting and informative performance.

The Door prize of a synthetic spinel of a topaz cut in a cushion cut 12mm x 14 mm, donated by Otis N. Gove was won by Mrs. Alexander Knoll — lucky me!

The speaker at our January Meeting was Dr. Lester Strock, physicist with the Sylvania Electric Products Co. working on the crystallography of Phosphors and also research Geo-Chemist for the New York State Saratoga Foundation. His topic was Famous Saratoga Water and he presented his new theory accounting for the geo-physical phenomena characteristic of the Springs. The rapid release of carbon dioxide gas results in the spectacular effect for which the springs are noted. A slight increase in the mean annual temperature in the area could result in the disappearance of the effects. Fine slides and charts were shown to illustrate.

The Door prize of a specimen of Clinohedrite, Hardystonite and Scheffelite from Franklin, N. J. donated by Joseph R. Sabo was won by Mrs. Alexander Knoll - doubly lucky me!

Mrs. Alexander F. Knoll
Publicity & Public Relations Chm.
532 Edgar Road
Westfield, N. J.

Newark Lapidary Society

The Newark Lapidary Society meets on every third Thursday of each month, September through May, at the Newark Museum at 43 Washington Street, Newark, N. J., at 8:00 P.M.

The February meeting of the Newark Lapidary Society had Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cole of Leonia, New Jersey as guest speakers. They presented a very interesting talk with colored slides on the art of sliversmithing. Also, they had a very complete assortment of silver work on display. The meeting was enjoyed by all.

The Society held its February field trip at Imperial Jade Ltd., Colt's Neck, New Jersey. It was well attended by 31 members. Jade was available in the rough, slabbed, tumbled form. Also, there were many pieces of finished carved jewelry.

Jean Gill
Secretary
241 Conant Street
Hillside 5, New Jersey

Mineralogical Society of Pennsylvania

Sun., November 11th, 1956: the semi-annual meeting of the M.S.P. was held in the hospitable halls of the North Museum, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa. It is a very pleasant event to visit this sparkling museum with its strong appeal to persons interested in any lines of Natural History, their associated sciences and their economic applications. The meeting was addressed by Dr. John

W. Price, a leading authority on old mineral localities of Lancaster County. It was surprising to learn of the many species that have been found in this county. George Butler Esq. spoke on the subject of many points of law applying to accidents in mining and quarrying. Attendance 117. Sincere thanks are due our genial hosts of this most excellent museum.

THE SUNDAY, DECEMBER 9th, 1956, meeting of the M.S.P. was held at Wagner Free Institute of Science, which was founded in 1847, by the philanthropic William Wagner, a business associate of Stephen Girard. The meeting was held in the large lecture hall, the speaker Dr. Edgar T. Wherry, connected with the Institute since a lad of eleven years. He gave an inspiring account of its activities with particular emphasis on the Philadelphia Mineralogical Society, which flourished under the courtesy of the Institute for many years. It is the second oldest mineralogical society in the U. S., it pioneered on the subject of fluorescence, was very active in field work and the discovery of rare species. Messrs Archy Myers, David Dear and Wm. Weigelt gave talks on fluorescent minerals and various type lamps used. At the close of the meeting we were taken upstairs to the extensive museum, containing over 21,000 specimens of minerals, fossils, rocks and shells etc. The several hours there were well spent, but pitifully short to do much justice to the display. Seventy-eight grateful persons were in attendance.

Sunday, January 13th, 1957 between 70 and 80 members and guests of the M.S.P. journeyed to the interesting home of Dr. and Mrs. Douglas T. Davidson, Claymont, Delaware. After inspecting the neat, inspiring work-room of our hostess, from whence originates many famous creations of silver and other metals combined with choice mineral specimens. We were invited to cross the road to a comfortable hall to see some 175 colored slides showing in beautiful detail the Society's activities during 1956, a thrilling spectacle. This was followed by the showing of many excellent colored pictures, taken by President and Mrs. Ranck during their summer vacation trip thru Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Wyoming. Stunning scenes of mountains, forests, canyons, mines, national parks, rodeo all so beautiful and interesting. Mr. Ludwig Koelnau spoke briefly, with more colored slides, about Minnesota iron mines, Bauxite mining and Erosion in the pine covered sand hills of South Carolina and Georgia. Our sympathy is sincere for those who missed this fine program and the sociability of the occasion. A delightful treat by our generous hosts.

Harry W. Trudell
Member publicity Committee
1309 Highland Ave.
Abington, Pa.

Mineralogical Society of the District of Columbia

The Mineralogical Society of the District of Columbia held their annual banquet at the Kennedy-Warren on Sat. Feb. 19th. The long tables were decorated with sprays of magnolia leaves whose blossoms were huge creamy quartz clusters from Hancock, W. Va. Place cards represented a night scene on the western plains with Arizona minerals in the foreground. The display table at one side bore exotic goods, lent by the Embassy of India.

The menu was the exact opposite of chicken, mashed potatoes and peas.

Phil Cosminsky was the toastmaster and James E. Benn gave the invocation. The recently elected officers were installed as follows: President, Paul E. Halter, M. D.; Vice-President, E. Ralph Daniels; Secretary-Treasurer, Mary F. Brodrick (Fern Lindsay her assistant); Carl Gerber, Director. The Society presented honorary membership to Dr. George Switzer.

The Federation revealed the appointment of Cosminsky and Desautels to a micro-mount committee.

Hailing originally from Georgia, the speaker, Daniel Bailey, former newspaperman and writer, told of his spare time adventures and misadventures hunting for gems with no knowledge of gems while in India for the State Department. He made the point that in India proper (excluding Cashmere, Ceylon and such outlying places) knowledge of present day mineral and gem locations is virtually unobtainable. Extreme nationalist sentiment has largely barred the mineral or archaeological expeditions which might have been sent in from the occident.

India's confused history, with its overlapping waves of conquest, has blurred the records, and the division of the country, until very recent date indeed into hundreds of little air-tight rajhries, has baffled the data gatherers. The huge princely jewel houses with gems literally by the basket are almost uncatalogued with respect to locality.

The lapidary art was raised to high estate under the Moguls and Mohammedans were still its chief practitioners until scattered or slain in the recent partition riots. Gems today are mostly imported in the cut state. Various characters drift down from the bordering countries of the north with gems to market.

The speaker refused to buy a big star sapphire for \$20 which was later appraised at \$4,000 for a lucky purchaser. On the other hand glass jade is in plentiful supply.

Prowling monsoon-eroded gullies with a Harvard archaeologist, Daniel Bailey saw a cross-section of time down to the costume jewelry of the Stone Age. A gorgeous green transparent "thing" from a stream bed was carefully guarded all the way home till the Smithsonian Institute revealed the emerald was glass, ancient probably.

India makes much of its base metal alloys from countless coins plowed up by farmers.

The whole moral of the tale seems to be—anyone with a chance to visit a gem district should take lessons from a gem expert and acquire a few samples to avoid muffling opportunities in a land where for the ignorant, the chances of making or losing a fortune are equally great.

After the speech, the old red bearded prospector, Jack Barbour, with his huge pick and shovel, with Virginia Blackford as Sunbonnet Sue, distributed strange and fascinating door prizes.

Miss Helen MacLeod
4826 Butterworth Place. N. W.
Washington 16, D. C.

Gem & Mineral Society of the Virginia Peninsula

The Gem & Mineral Society of the Virginia Peninsula will be hosts to the 1957 convention of the Eastern Federation of Mineralogical and Lapidary Societies on August 29, 30, and 31. The site of the meeting will be the Hotel Chamberlin at Old Point Comfort on the historical Virginia Peninsula.

To arouse public interest in the forthcoming event, the local club recently held an Open House, at which time the public was invited to view the exhibits which won prizes at the Baltimore show last September. These included the faceted stones which won first prize; the small crystal exhibit which won second prize for the club; and the handmade jewelry which won third prize for Miss Elsie McGeorge in individual competition. Also displayed were George and Corinne Barclay's collection of Yorktown fossils, and Charles Anderson's fluorescent display, as well as a number of other outstanding collections.

The club later exhibited the cases at various other places, and now has an exhibit of mineral specimens at the George Wythe Junior High School in Hampton. A number of other local schools have asked that the cases be displayed to their students, and it is hoped that eventually permanent displays can be assembled for all schools.

Coming at the height of the celebrations of the 350th founding of Jamestown, the first permanent settlement in the New World, it is expected that the show will attract many visitors who will be attending the festival. The Hotel Chamberlin is only thirty-seven miles from Jamestown. Other points of interest include Fort Monroe (within walking distance), Langley Field, Yorktown, and Williamsburg.

Plans for the 1957 convention of the Eastern Federation of Mineralogical and Lapidary Societies are rapidly taking shape.

A feature of the show will be an exhibit of Virginia minerals and a map of collecting areas, prepared by the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. The Field trip will be made to the

sites nearest to Hampton. Also on exhibit will be the Hickock Company's collection of early American jewelry and related objects. During the show a Gem Queen will be selected. All participating clubs are requested to nominate a queen, who must be between the ages of 16 and 26.

Those attending the show will have the pleasure of visiting the oldest English-speaking community in America. Hampton was founded in 1609, two years after the settlement of Jamestown. The streets were originally laid out in the form of a bow and arrow. Part of the "bow", the "string" and the "arrow" are still the main thoroughfares.

Margaret N. Israel
Publicity Chairman
136 Hampton Roads Ave.
Hampton, Va.

South

Southern Appalachian Mineral Society Annual Meeting

The 28th annual meeting of the Southern Appalachian Mineral Society was held January 5 at the home of Dr. Martin Wadewitz in Asheville, N. C.

Fred M. Allen, Jr., Lincolnton, N. C., was re-elected President of the Society, and Miss Martina Wadewitz, Asheville, was re-elected Secretary—Treasurer. Other officers elected were O. R. Lugar, Waynesville, N. C., Vice President and W. M. Graham, Swannanoa, N. C., vice president of divisions. The directorate includes the above officers and Dr. Thelma Howell, Highlands, N. C., Gerald Medd, Arden, N. C., W. E. Merritt, Jr., Mt. Airy, N. C. and Dr. Martin Wadewitz, Asheville.

Other positions filled by the membership included O. R. Lugar chairman of the field trip committee; Gerald Medd, public relations and Mrs. R. R. Williams, junior division.

The Society voted unanimously to become affiliated with the Eastern Federation of Mineralogical and Lapidary Societies. It was also decided to conduct a prize contest for the best specimens found by members during the year, with judging and awarding of trophies and ribbons to be made at the next annual meeting. Prize winning specimens will be displayed for a month each following the judging at the North Carolina and South Carolina State Museums and be available for other exhibits.

Field Trip Chairman O. R. Lugar reported that 10 field trips already had been scheduled for the 1957 season with a number of others on the tentative list.

W. M. Graham reported that a representative cabinet of North Carolina specimens, donated by members, had been completed in memory of the Society's late President, Col. Orville M.

Hewitt, and would be placed on permanent display this year either at the Gillespie Gap Museum on the Blue Ridge Parkway near Spruce Pine or at the North Carolina State Museum in Raleigh.

Following the business session, delicious refreshments were served by the hosts, Dr. and Mrs. Martin Wadewitz and family.

Correspondence addressed to the Society should be sent to the president, Fred Allen, Box 501, Lincolnton, N. C. or the secretary, Miss Martina Wadewitz, Box 48, Asheville, N. C.

Ft. Worth, Texas, Mineral Club

The Ft. Worth, Texas Mineral Club elected new officers at the Feb. meeting. They were as follows,

President; J.A.D. Todd
Secretary; Mrs. Reece Holden
Corr. Sec. Mrs. Harry Simpson,
Box 537, Cranbury, Texas.

Kansas

Shawnee Geology & Rockhound Club

In May, the Shawnee Geology and Rockhound Club, (Mrs. John M. Palmer, 1273 MacVicar Ave., Topeka, Kansas; Sec'y) is planning a two-day field trip to the Smoky Hill River Valley in Western Kansas, where some distances apart there are a few strange and interesting limestone outcroppings and chalk bed formations where fossils have been found in the past.

The club was organized in 1948 with 18 charter members present. Now the membership number 100.

Mrs. Harlan L. Hixson,
Publicity Comm.
1610 Wayne Ave.
Topeka, Kansas.

Rocky Mountains

The Tucson Gem and Mineral Society

The Tenth Anniversary meeting of the Tucson Gem and Mineral Society was held December 3rd at the Hospitality Room of Shamrock Dairy as a Pot-Luck supper for members and their families. Over sixty were present and enjoyed both the food, which was wonderful, and the program that had been prepared by Mrs. Albert Murchison, a past president. She had carefully gone through the minutes of meetings since the beginning of the society and written a history, "High lights of the Society"

in ten parts. Each part was read by a different member and many interesting bits of information came to light for the newer members and happy memories were recalled for the older members. Several of the field trips taken in earlier years were "new" to many of us, and many of the past programs would be very worth repeating.

It was also the meeting for election of officers and we were happy to have the following take over for the 1956-1957 year: President, Mr. Ernest Harms; Mr. Clair Neff, Vice-President; Mrs. Emerson West, Treasurer; Mrs. Mary Dudley, Secretary.

On December 17th a Christmas Party was held at the regular meeting. Specimens were Christmas wrapped for exchange and Miss Flossie Jordan gave a very interesting talk on her trip to the tin mines on the Malay Peninsula. Miss Jordan must have enjoyed her trip for she was able to make us see the humor in the very ancient methods used in parts of the industry right along with very modern methods in other parts, and the difficulties that came about in trying to see the mines at all.

A field trip to the San Pedro River, south of Mammoth, for fossils, was taken in January. Although no fossils were found—where fossil bones had been found on a previous trip—some nice chalcedony roses, fluorescent opaline gypsum, and "just garden rocks" were gathered by the large group who went. The cliffs and canyons along the San Pedro are worth the trip even if no rocks had been found.

Mrs. Irene Barber
Rt. 9, Box 907
Tucson, Arizona

Mineralogical Society of Arizona

Scientific mineral testing has undergone remarkable changes in the last several decades—changes that would mystify the old-time prospectors and miners of the 1800's. George G. Olson, Ph.D., of Arizona Research Consultants, described these changes at the January 4 meeting of the Mineralogical Society of Arizona. "Ninety-nine per cent of the time," said Mr. Olson, "a mineral is identifiable by physical means without taking it apart — by color, luster, hardness, etc. The simple, physical tests given in most mineral books."

The first step, he explained, is to get the correct classification; whether it belongs to the halides, oxides or sulphides. Whether it is metallic or nonmetallic.

Chemical tests are very expensive, costing from \$50 to \$200 for analyzing one small specimen. The agents used in testing are heat, water and acids. As there are 91 elements found naturally in nature, many confusing things enter into chemical analyses. For instance, trace elements sometimes give mis-

leading color in fusion, but are in such small amounts they cannot be analyzed—some minerals will not break down in fusion—compounds do not always act the same, but are variable—interference of elements have made spot tests of uranium unsatisfactory despite the amounts of money spent for them.

The spectroscope has replaced qualitative determination, the chemical test methods.

The emission spectograph detects the presence of metallic and nonmetallic elements, and is inexpensive.

With the semi-quantitative spectroscope, the ore sample is burned with an electric arc and the emitted spectra of the elements is recorded on a photographic film. This method is valuable, rapid and inexpensive, but is limited. Be sure to state what metals are wanted, and do not use for precious metals.

The x-ray defraction method is based on molecular structure and is used for all clay minerals and nonmetallics. The results are transferred to photographic film.

The quantometer not only analyzes a specimen, but shows the quantity of each mineral present.

The mass spectroscope registers the elements present and also the isotopes. It is also used to determine the age of rocks.

Two interesting sidelights in spectroscopic analyses are; most pegmatite minerals require the x-ray defraction method. Some minerals give a visible fluorescence under x-rays, such as Columbium and Tantalum. The last curious fact has been known for a long time.

The equipment used for this more advanced work is found only in the most elaborately equipped laboratories. The instruments cost thousands of dollars each.

Mr. Olson also explained the word "umpire" as applied in the mining world. "The umpire in the mining world is older than the umpire in sports," he said. "He in the one who decides disputes or questions between shipper and buyer. Both agree to abide by the umpire's analysis. Umpiring today is used in selling and buying uranium for the AEC.

This interesting lecture was arranged by Jo Parsons, program chairman of the MSOA.

Wally Meyer, junior member, gave a short talk on his door prizes, pyrite with enargite, ubellite, and opal.

On Dec. 30 a field trip was taken to the Silver Bell Mine, and on January 13, to Burro Creek on the Kingman road for Apache tears.

Ida Smith, Cor. Sec.,
2238 East McDowell,
Phoenix, Arizona

Rawlins Rockhounds

The following are the new officers elected to guide the destiny of the Rawlins Rockhounds for 1957:

President—Ned Cross
Vice-Pres.—Gail Willis
Sec-Treas.—Peg Miller
Corr. Sec.—Duke Parrish

ROCKS AND MINERALS

Director—Louis W. Cassinet
Duke Parrish, Corr. Sec.
411 W. Davis
Rawlins, Wyo.

Hells Canyon Gem Club

Hell Cayon Gem Club, Inc. has changed meeting date and place to the second Friday of each month, meeting now at the Knights of Pythias Hall, 9th and Idaho Sts., Lewiston, Idaho. We extend an invitation to the rockhounds visiting this area to attend our Club meetings to exchange news and views of the rockhound world.

The Officers for 1957 are:

President, Larry Hanson, Lewiston.
Vice-President, Chancey Kunkle, Clarkston.
Treasurer, Mrs. Don Axtell, Lewiston.
Secretary, Mrs. Larry Hanson, Lewiston.
Federation Director, Leo Werts, Palouse, Wash.
Editor, Club Bulletin, Mrs. Melvin Stewart, Lewiston.

Mrs. Larry Hanson, Sec.
402 D 12th Ave.
Lewiston, Idaho

West

Roxy Ann Gem and Mineral Club

The December meeting of the Roxy Ann Gem and Mineral Club was the occasion for a pot luck supper and an exchange of rock gifts. Jack Crump, retiring president, reported on the accomplishments for 1956. Among them was the establishment of a monthly display by one of the members at the U.S. National Bank. The club display brought home the Grand Prize from the Sweet Home Show and the 1st Award at the Eugene Show. Several of the members went to Roseburg with displays for the Southern Oregon show. In June the club was host to the All Rockhounds Pow Wow. The historic Jacksonville Museum received assistance from two of the members, Chester Fitch and Dr. Paul Olson, in the remodeling of their fluorescent and rock displays.

In January the new officers were installed with John Dodge, President; R.D. Abel, Vice-President; Ned A. Coverdale, Treasurer; and Mrs. George Renaker, Secretary. The four past presidents were presented with the "handle of the gavel" as a souvenir of their service.

Mrs. George Renaker, Sec.
Rt 3, Box 175
Medford, Oregon.

Wyam Gem—Artifacts Club

The Wyam Gem-Artifacts Club meets every 1st Friday and 3rd Saturday at 8:00 P.M.

At the last meeting summer field trips were discussed; some slides were shown on the northwest. Refreshments were served afterwards.

Anyone interested in rocks or Indian artifacts is invited to attend a meeting and to join the club.

Dennis Roe.
Rt # 1
Goldendale, Wash.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Conducted by James N. Bourné

% Rocks and Minerals, Box 29

Peekskill, N. Y.

Advertisers are cordially invited to submit News Items to this Department.

We received this item from George A. Bruce, President of International Import Co., 604 Peachtree St., N.E., Atlanta 8, Ga. For those interested in fine jewelry and a good many of us are, the following should be of interest to you.

"FINE JEWELRY—We have many pieces in gold and platinum set with diamonds, emeralds, star sapphires, star rubies, black opals, spinels, tourmalines, etc. Prices on request.

"We make for you by an entirely new patented process very fine 14k. yellow or white gold rings for your individual stones. Each ring is a work of art, an "Artist Original", antique or bright gold finish. These are not made with a rubber mold, or steel die, or duplicated in any other way. The cost is about one-half of other original creations. We have a variety of the rings in stock set with various stones, both genuine and synthetic. We will send these rings on approval for you to see the exquisite workmanship. We promise you one thing unreservedly: you have never seen such artistic workmanship at such a low price. Mount your best stones in these lovely creations. Each ring \$80.00."

Note: Readers who desire to make inquiry to International Import Co. will receive utmost attention as to the processing of their orders and inquiries as they adhere strictly to their policy of satisfying customers, no matter how large or small the order may be, equal attention is given the individual.

From Philip S. Hoyt of Mineral Specimens Co., P.O. Box 2040, Phoenix, Ariz., we received an item titled "Beauty from the Earth" for discriminating mineral collectors. Below are some of the specials he features: "Llanite-quartz porphyry with opalescent quartz phenocrysts unique showpieces for display. 2 inch to 2½ inch Sphere—\$14.00, 3 inch x 3 inch x ½ inch slab—\$6.00. Both polished, striking colors.

"Also Maricopite, Hilton wood and Marekanites in Perlite. Postage prepaid and satisfaction guaranteed."

We are in receipt of a nice letter from Lee Shale of SHALE'S, P. O. Box 35123, Los Angeles 35, California., who will advertise with us beginning with this issue. A portion of his

letter reads as follows:

"We are in the mineral, gem and jewelry business after four years in the Navy during which time many foreign contacts were made. For awhile our business will be conducted on a mail order basis, so as to give our customers better savings. Not only do we have a large varied selection of fine minerals and slabbet minerals, we are also in a position to procure rare minerals, cultured pearls (loose and strings), and all sizes of loose diamonds."

A very interesting item was received recently from Donald Parser of A.G. Parser, Inc., 15 West 44th St., New York 36, N. Y., a regular display advertiser of R & M for quite some time and we are pleased to print the following item which we know will be of interest to our readers. Reads as follows:

"Mr. Donald Parser returned from Brazil last November from an extensive mineral hunting trip throughout the interior of South America where he visited six countries. He is expecting a large shipment which will feature especially the finest faceting amethyst in all sizes and all price ranges. This amethyst is the cream of the crop of a new deposit which was found only last October.

The new amethyst find in Northern Brazil only produces a small quantity of this fine gem amethyst. Prices are very reasonable.

"It may also interest folks to know that we will have a collection of beautifully terminated beryls in all sizes and prices for one's collection. Chatoyant beryl in aquamarine and also green color is also in this shipment and this variety of beryl is extremely rare but even so, the price is most reasonable, to be used for lovely cabochons.

"A very large quantity of bi-colored tourmalines in red and green colors will be available either for fine cabochon or for tumbling purposes. Aquamarine for cabochon cutting in beautiful blue color will also be featured and could be used for tumbling as well."

Lloyd Harazim, proprietor of Office Specialties, 2364 No. 58th St., Seattle 3, Washington, informs us he is now ready to take orders for a new book just off the press titled "Midwest Gem Trails" by June Culp Zeitner of Mission, S. Dakota.

"Hundreds of localities are described and illustrated by the author June Culp Zeitner

and the author has visited most of the localities described.

"Twelve states covered including South Dakota, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Indiana, Ohio and Missouri—the first specialized guide book especially for the midwest region. Price \$2.00. Order now from Office Specialties, 2364 No. 58th St., Seattle 3, Wash."

"Filer's have just issued their new 1957 Mineral Catalog which lists one of the most complete stocks of minerals available today. Filer's 16 page catalog includes many rare and one-of-a-kind specimens and lists such minerals as hawleyite, hurlbutite, iodesbolite, lavendulan, nigerite, osumilite, slavikite, vavrynenite, yugawaralite, etc. For the collectors of museum quality specimens, Filer's list such specimens as an Alaskan gold nugget for \$450.00, and a beautiful deep pink tourmaline crystal from Portuguese East Africa for \$350.00.

"Filer's new 1957 Mineral Catalog is available free by writing to Filer's P. O. Box 372, Redlands, California."

From Dills-Gould, Box 87, St. Helena, Calif., a new advertiser with R & M this issue, we have received some literature that will be of interest to those of you interested in making jewelry.

"Distinctively original-New ideas—just released by Dills-Gould of California (exclusive copyright designs). Designs for making your own jewelry . . . for fun or profit. No bothersome soldering necessary, consequently no workshop needed. Work at your card table in any room of your house. Fun for all.

"Experienced craftsman will immediately recognize and appreciate the value of these designs as aids to increase both interest and production.

"Send for our folder 'Modern Design for Jewelry', price \$1.00 including sales tax and postage. A separate leaflet gives you all information you need regarding tools, as well as supplies, and where to find them. Write to Dills-Gould, Box 87, St. Helena, California,, and get started on your own jewelry making for fun or for profit."

The following item comes from Norman A. Payne, 1931 South Washington, Denver 10, Colo., advertising via R & M this issue.

"I am a sign painter as well as a rock hound, and I am putting on the market a 11 x 14 inch card with ROCK SHOP noted in nice lettering. Person's name will be inserted on top. Your order will be taken care of promptly."

Those interested write to Norman A. Payne, 1931 South Washington, Denver 10, Colo., for further information.

From Scott J. Williams, 2346 S. Scottsdale Road, Scottsdale, Ariz., we are in receipt of his latest Mineral Collectors List issued in Feb. 1957.

"Minerals from the Swiss Alps—Fluorite: fine rose-colored octahedra on adularia 1½ x 2—\$25.00. Beautiful large rose octahedra scattered on transparent terminated quartz crystals 3 x 4—\$100.00. Rose fluorite is considered one of the rarest of all Swiss minerals and is greatly admired by European collectors.

"Also listed are beryl from Rice Mine, North Groton, New Hampshire, gypsum from Darwin, Inyo Co., Calif., and many minerals from Mammoth St. Anthony Mine, Tiger, Pinal Co., Ariz."

Here is an item received from A. J. Gude, Box 374, Golden, Colo., a R & M advertiser for quite sometime.

"Enclosed is a complimentary copy of a small kit that we have put on the market recently. The "kit" contains 15 paper models for \$1. When assembled, these help the beginning rock hound to identify common natural crystals. Ideal for the beginner as well as the more experienced mineral collector."

Note: We heartily recommend the above kit not only for beginners but for more advanced collectors as well and the price of \$1 is reasonable. We compliment Mr. Gude for this contribution to the mineral and lapidary field. The Gude's expect this small kit to sell like hot cakes as they have received many requests for a small less expensive kit, thus we can understand their enthusiasm as to its success.

From Anthony Thurston, Morningdale (Boylston) Mass., we received the following announcement he wishes passed on to you readers:

"The Thurstons of Morningdale (town of Boylston) Mass., wish to thank all their customers for their support during the past year. We are now happy to say that during the early part of this summer we will formally open our Mineral and Fossil shop. No longer will we be forced to wrap parcels and pound the typewriter in our living room. Soon you will be able to select your specimens from open, well lighted shelves. Won't you plan to visit us on your travels this year? Date of opening to be announced along with location, etc.

Note: We wish the Thurston's well in their new venture and those of you readers planning to visit Massachusetts this summer be sure to drop in on the Thurston's.

PLACER OWNER HAS A PROBLEM

Editor R&M:

I wonder if the readers of R&M would like to be a part in making a decision for me and no doubt for many others who own placer ground.

During the last 3 years I have had collectors from all parts of the U. S. ask me about the collecting and panning possibilities and even the directions to Leesburg, Idaho. For those who have failed to hear about this famous mining camp, I will give a brief history.

Leesburg, Idaho, was discovered in the year 1866 by a party of 5 men who had traveled under Indian direction from Cottonwood (now Deer Lodge), Mont., to a place the Indians called Nappias Creek which in the Shoshone Indian language means gold or money. Discovery of gold was made July 16, 1866, and the town of Leesburg, Idaho, was then laid out, it being named after General Robert E. Lee. The town grew to 3,000 population with over 7,000 in the Leesburg basin which had smaller camps springing up by the names of Grantsville, Summit City, and Smithville. Leesburg had over 100 business firms at one time, such as hotels, restaurants, blacksmith shops, livery stables, stores, and saloons. And it was from this early mining camp that the city of Salmon, Idaho, got its start.

Leesburg now has lost its many business houses and but for a few people who spend the summer sluicing, collecting, or just enjoying the climate and water, it shows desertion. There is no hotel or store or post office now in Leesburg but the creeks do afford good camping grounds and it is not hard to find a parking place, but one is warned to be sure to ask the owner's permission or to pick a place not in the way of some placer operations, as one may wake up as some campers did last summer with a lot of water in the middle of their beds.

Leesburg is located by mountain dirt road 32 miles west of Salmon and Salmon is on Highways 93 South, 93 North and 28, all oiled roads. Salmon has many motels, hotels, trailer parks and stores as well as other business houses, in fact plenty to take care of the tourist, collector or anyone else that may happen in. The drive into Salmon from any outside point will be a pleasure and of interest, be it collecting, looking at mines, or traveling to get away from it all.

Now I come to my question or decision on which I would like some help from readers of R&M, if possible.

The Richardson placers, composed of three — eight claim groups or 480 acres, are located east and southeast of Leesburg and are owned by the heirs of the Shoup and Richard-

son Estates — one of the placers was originally located in 1867 by John Richardson and his brother, William, and worked from then on to the present day. The placers would make ideal places for the panning and collecting of many minerals such as zircon, garnet, topaz, jasper, etc., if the owners could realize some profit from the visitor. A few experienced panners and guides could be placed on the placers for teaching the art of panning, placering, or collecting mineral specimens. Visits to other parts of Lemhi and Custer counties could also be arranged to assure the visitor the satisfaction of his desire.

The question? — Is Leesburg too far off the beaten path, would the visitor be willing to pay for the above services and how much, and what would the visitor demand?

I believe that the answer to my problem can only be gained through the Rocks and Minerals Magazine.

G. Elmo Shoup
P. O. Box 756
Salmon, Idaho

Jan. 22, 1957.

Personal touches that count!

Editor R&M:

Many thanks for R&M—it's worth twice what you charge—but then it is the little personal touches you add for your subscribers and the things you do aside from the routine that makes it valuable. Some folks do community work, but yours is National and I am sure you enjoy giving help to so many people. May you enjoy many more happy years of doing.

Ruth Armstrong
305-28th St., So.
St. Petersburg, Fla.

Feb. 26, 1957

Wrote 25 advertisers!

Editor R&M:

Recently I wrote letters to about 25 of your advertisers for additional information, price lists, etc. When they are kind enough to answer my inquiry I make it a habit to always send them an order whether I specifically need what they offer or not. I figure I can always use the material or trade it to some one that can and by placing orders with all who answer my letters I believe stimulates business considerably, and perhaps help some stay in business.

I believe that the ads which definitely quote the material and the price within the adv., draw the most cash in the first letters, and perhaps draw the most cash total.

Clarence C. Melton
3815 Cleveland Ave.
Kansas City 28, Mo.

Jan. 25, 1957

NOVICE COLUMN

In the Sept.-Oct. 1953 R&M, Gordon ViGario, 2231 Pine St., Bakersfield, Calif., suggested that a Novice Column be opened for rank beginners in mineral collecting. These amateurs, who do not know one mineral from another, may submit their names to the Novice Column.

It is our hope that collectors having duplicates may donate a few specimens to one or more novices who are expected to acknowledge receipt of specimens received and to reimburse each sender for postage paid on the packages. Please print or write plainly the names and localities of all specimens sent novices, and if 2 or more minerals appear on the same specimen, identify each. Remember the novices do not know one mineral from another, so please be as helpful as you can.

The following is the 21st list of novice collectors:

Richard Laubly, Bethlehem, Conn.

Jan P. Worth, 99 Botsford St., Meriden, Conn.

Gregory Laakso, (10 yrs.), 213 Main St., Danielson, Conn.

Bruce Gelb, (10 yrs.), 17330 N.E. 12th Court, No. Miami Beach, Fla.

David & Mark King, Route #4, Dalton, Ga.

Charles V. Kelly, 1204 Potter Rd., Park Ridge, Ill.

John Stassen, Jr. (13 yrs.), 208 Sumner Ave., Peotone, Ill.

Mrs. Dorothy Shipton, Box 392, Delavan, Ill.

Miss Cheryl Potts, (14 yrs.), 1327 South 7th St., Pekin, Ill.

Barry Canaday, (10 yrs.), Box 389A Anderson, Ind.

Edward E. Ainsworth, (10 yrs.), RFD #1, Yarmouth, Me.

Diane J. Handy, (9 yrs.), 4391 Comfort Rd., Tecumseh, Mich.

Hjalmer Bergman, Rt. 1, Box 404, Ely, Minn.

Leo M. Dineen, 1011 So. Oakley Blvd., Chicago 12, Ill.

Robert Horodyski, John Hill School, Lathrop Ave., Boonton, N. J.

Jimmy Klotz, (8 yrs.), 11 Beech St., Cedar Grove, N. J.

Wiles F. Mitchell, 766 Post Ave., Rochester 19, N. Y.

Alan Gage, 311 North Division St., Peekskill, N. Y.

Linda Munro, (11 yrs.), Antwerp, N. Y.

Miriam Pope (9 yrs.), 1005 E. 4th St., Brooklyn 30, N. Y.

Maxine Megyesi, 155 E. Main St., South Amherst, Ohio.

Dorothy I. Nelson, 719 Cory St., Findlay, Ohio.

Tommy A. Kelley, (11 yrs.), 528 So. 79 E. Ave., Tulsa, Okla.

Lawrence B. Hawley, Delta Sigma Phi House, Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pa.

H. E. Johnson, 313 Front St., Meyersdale, Pa.

Mrs. William M. Wise, 1212 Waverly Road, Gladwyne, Pa.

Daniel Lapolla, 1420 Hartford Ave., Johnston 9, R. I.

Edward Carey, (11 yrs.), 200 Atwell Ave., Providence, R. I.

Paul E. Harrell, Jr., 331-61st St., Newport News, Va.

David Bradley, (9 yrs.), 1503 Eddy St., Salem, Va.

Miss Lillian M. Burton, Box 292, Tomahawk, Wisc.

VISITING ROCKHOUNDS WELCOME

The following subscribers would be delighted to have rockhounds call on them when passing through their cities. If any one else wants his name added to the list, just let us know.

R. A. Richards, Box 44, Morristown, Ariz.

Mrs. John A. Talbot, 1221 W. 6th Ave., Pine Bluff, Ark.

Paul F. Patchick, 908 Centinela Ave., Santa Monica, Calif.

Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Graham, 1500 Kawana Springs Road, Santa Rosa, Calif.

Rose Wey, 12525 S. Rose Ave., Downey, Calif.

Donald F. Crain, Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., Grand Junction, Colo.

Mrs. James F. Donohue, 441 Main St., East Hartford, Conn.

Meade B. Norman, 1524 Mitchell Ave., Tallahassee, Fla.

Bert C. Cole, 2233 Broadway, Boise, Idaho.

Galena Rock & Mineral Museum, Route 20 & 80, Galena, Ill.

Russell P. Neuwerk, 540-29th Ave., Moline, Ill.

Steve Sturm, 521 Roosevelt Ave., Kewanee, Ill.

F. L. Fleener, 1415 Rosmer St., Joliet, Ill.

Leroy H. Grossman, 211 N. Park Ave., Batesville, Ind.

Edward Rushton, 730 Bexley Road, West Lafayette, Ind.

Rex Lucas, Sumner, Iowa.

Rev. D.L. Lichtenfelt, Calamus, Iowa.

Mark Dunn,
316 Summer St., Cherokee, Iowa.

Mrs. Frank Krogmeier, Sr., R. R. 2, Fort Madison, Iowa.

David B. Sleeper, Box 4, Sabuttus, Me.

Leroy Leisure, 500 Townsend Ave., Baltimore 25, Md.

Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Krause, 14190 Glastonbury Rd., Detroit 23, Mich.

Mrs. Marion E. Hull, 704 Gratiot Ave., Saginaw, Mich.

Robert Schenk, R1 Box 71, Republic, Mich.

Carl F. Lemin, 624 E. Division St., Ishpeming, Mich.

Lee E. Payne Rt. 1 (Eagle Lake), Willmar, Minn.

Geo. C. Dick,
9207 Argyle, Overland, 14, Mo.

Brentwood Lapidary & Gem Shop,
8913 White Ave., St. Louis 17, Mo.
Phone WOODland 2-4067.

Robert Kissick, 7140 Theodore Pl., St. Louis 20, Mo.

Alvin W. Kemp, 231 Elmwood Blvd., Jackson, Mo.

I. Everett,
2941 N. 65th, Lincoln, Nebr.

Rev. M. E. Corbett, The Parsonage, Acworth, N. H.

Edward T. Barone, 48 Elmwood Rd., Verona, N. J.

Clark P. McLean, Brass Castle Road, RD #1, Belvidere, N. J.

Don Alfredo, 322 Linda Vista, Las Cruces, N. Mex.

Gerald J. Navratil, 243 Farragut Parkway, Hastings on Hudson, N. Y.

Vernon Haskins, East Durham, N. Y.

Leo A. Miller,
Blossvale, N. Y.

Charlie Bennett, 210 W. Franklin St. Horseheads, N. Y.

Visiting Rockhounds Welcome (Continued)

Mrs. A. E. Van Inwegen,
195 Broadway, Monticello, N. Y.

Harold J. Lienemann,
62 N. Gordon St., Gouverneur, N. Y.

Robert Ransom, 906 Woodland Ave.,
Schenectady, N. Y.

William N. Secrist, 193 Lehigh,
Rochester 19, N. Y.
Phone GEnesee 8216M

Ernest Brill (11 yrs.),
2975 Ave. W, Brooklyn, 29, N. Y.

Martin Seidman, 137-05—83rd Ave.,
Kew Gardens 35, L. I., N. Y.

Donald V. Dalton, Box 68,
Chimney Rock, N. C.

Dept. of Physical Science,
Belmont Abbey College,
Belmont, N. C.

Fred J. Teague, 1612 3rd Ave.,
S. W., Hickory, N. C.

D. R. Holder, 4485 Indiana Ave.,
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Mr. & Mrs. Clarence Carey,
Collins, Ohio

Bill Berke, 1446 Earlham Dr., Dayton 6,
Ohio.

Eileen Philpott (16 yrs.), 2200 Wascana
Ave., Lakewood 7, Ohio.

Albert Laws Kidwell, 1410 Terrace Drive
Tulsa, Okla.

Rev. Wm. J. Frazer, 625 Main St.,
Moosic 7, Penn.

Mrs. Ammon Schwartzbach,
2239 Logan St., Harrisburg, Pa.

Paul M. Polovich, 124 Lincoln Ave.,
Leechburg, Pa.

Theresa Farnham,
R D 2, Cambridge Springs, Pa.

Donald H. Leeds, 2025 Westfield
Terrace, Bethlehem, Pa.

Leighton Donley, Box 101, Miners Vil-
lage, Cornwall, Pa.

H. C. Van Tassel,
8009 Westmoreland Ave.
Pittsburgh 18, Pa.

Edward Carey (11 yrs.), 200 Atwell Ave.,
Providence, R. I.

Adolph Hillstead, 1309 4th St.,
Brookings, S. D.

M. S. Ortman, Ortman Museum, 6 mi. N.
of Marion, S.D.

Mrs. Edwin P. Olson,
Beresford, S. D.

P. M. Plimmer, Box 701, Alpine, Texas.

Howard V. Hamilton, 1340 Crandall
Ave., Salt Lake City 6, Utah.

Charles A. Steen, Utex Exploration Co.,
Inc., Moab, Utah.

James M. Fagan
Wallace, Va.

G. W. Weber, 1320 Portland Ave.,
Walla Walla, Wash.

Riverside Gem and Mineral Society, Inc.

The Riverside Gem and Mineral Society met
at the Thos. V. Harwell's, 24039 Webster St.,
in Sunnymead, Thursday January 10th.

The Newly Elected Officers for 1957 are:
Thos. V. Harwell, President; Clarence Wun-
derlich, Vice-President; Kathryn Skinner, Sec-
retary-Treasurer.

The Board of Directors have three new
members: L. M. Skinner, Lloyd E. Holmquist,
and Francis A. Sloan to serve for two years.

Mr. and Mrs. Walt Pilkington of the Victor
Valley Gem Shop showed their beautiful col-
lection of colored slides of Picture Agate and
various types of Crystals and Minerals. Most
unusual and Educational.

Mildred Holmquist
5561 Norwood Place.
Arlington, Calif.

Publications Recently Received

Pearl—How to know the Minerals and Rocks.

By Richard M. Pearl, Dept. of Geology, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo. 192 pp., illust. (8 pp. color). 4 1/4 x 7 1/8. Published by the New American Library of World Literature, Inc., 501 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y. 50c

Authoritative, up-to-date, profusely illustrated, this handy unique guide to more than 125 of the most important minerals and rocks offers the beginner or amateur collector a fascinating introduction to a pleasureable and profitable hobby.

Prof. Pearl, a leading authority in this field, has devised four keys to recognizing rocks and seven keys to recognizing minerals that will enable anyone to identify quickly and correctly typical specimens and their distinguishing features including 46 beautiful full color illustrations (8 pp.) as well as a drawing of each rock and mineral, this book also provides interesting information on the use, origin, chemical content, and geographic location of each of the specimens described. In addition, Prof. Pearl gives many useful tips for collectors, tells how to label, classify, and display specimens and recommends a list of books and magazines for further reading in this field.

Richards—Geology of the Delaware Valley.

By Horace G. Richards, Associate Curator of Geology, Academy of Natural Sciences, 19th & the Parkway, Philadelphia, Pa.

106 pp., 6 x 9. \$2.50

This new book, just published, summarizes the geology of the Delaware Valley between Easton, Pa., and Wilmington Del. It consists of 106 pages and includes descriptions of each formation and notes on 146 localities in the Delaware Valley in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. Lists of typical minerals and fossils are included, as well as a sketch map and correlation chart. There are also chapters on the physiographic description of the region, as well as the geological history.

This limited edition is sponsored by the Mineralogical Society of Pennsylvania. Send your order direct to Dr. Richards.

Burminco issues new Catalog

Burminco, 128 S. Encinitas Ave., Monrovia, Calif., have issued a new catalog—BURMINCO MINERALS—a 22 page 8 3/4 x 10 3/4 illustrated publication featuring a large number of choice mineral specimens, listed alphabetically. Mineralogical supplies, ultra-violet lamps, books, etc. are also featured.

In addition to minerals, the catalog gives a little interesting information on BURMINCO as follows:

"BURMINCO was begun as a full-time Mineral Sales Establishment on January 1,

1946, to make this our eleventh year in the mineral supply business.

"The name BURMINCO is derived from three words: BURnham MINERal Company—the business being owned as husband and wife by George E. and Mildred Burnham.

"In May of this year, 1956, Willard J. Perkin became associated full-time to help maintain the rapidly growing organization. Mr. Perkin's long experience as a mineral collector and his knowledge of minerals lends valuable aid in more prompt and efficient service.

"BURMINCO was organized as, and will continue primarily as a mineral establishment to supply fine mineral specimens to the Collector, the Student, the School, etc. However, yielding to the pressure of many requests from our friends in the field of lapidary interest, a separate department of Jewelry findings and mountings, Gem Materials and Lapidary Supplies was set up. CATALOG No. 2 lists Jewelry Mountings and Findings and can be obtained for 20c, refundable when you have ordered from the catalog.

"Many tons of materials are in stock to supply orders for the large assortment of minerals you will find in the catalog. Adequate stocks are maintained to supply anticipated normal demand. It may be necessary to substitute localities now and then, but we are sure that we shall be able to supply most of the minerals listed herein at any time.

"Pleased be advised that BURMINCO intends to be in the mineral business from now on indefinitely and cannot, therefore, afford to be in disfavor with any of its clients. Thus if you should ever receive anything from BURMINCO which is not satisfactory in every way, we not only request—we prefer that you return it within 10 days for full refund or credit."

Jewelcraft 1957 Blue Book Catalog

J. J. Jewelcraft, 2732 Colorado Blvd., Los Angeles 41, Calif., have just released their new 1957 Blue Book Catalog No. 11. It is a 150 page price list full of fascinating items for the amateur lapidary and mineral collector and profusely illustrated.

Among the many items that Jewelcraft carries in stock and of course featured in the catalog are blank mountings, jewelry tools, findings, SS sheet and wire, lapidary equipment, faceting equipment, tumblers, peel em off, desk pens, mineralights, geiger counters, books.

This attractive catalog sells for only 75c per copy but can be obtained free with a \$5.00 order. Get your copy today!

Grieger's Encyclopedia and Super-Catalog of the Lapidary and Jewelry Arts

On Jan. 1, 1957, Grieger's released their New 1957 Edition of their Encyclopedia and Super-Catalog of the Lapidary and Jewelry Arts. The Encyclopedia contains 240 pages, 8½ x 11" in size, and printed in 8 different colors. It is the largest and finest catalog of its kind ever to be printed. Our congratulations are extended to Grieger's—America's largest dealer catering to the amateur lapidary.

Of the 240 pages in the Encyclopedia, 50 are devoted to instructive articles most of which have appeared only in the Encyclopedia. These articles tell you how to cut and polish gems, how to mount them in jewelry, how to make jewelry settings, etc, etc, etc.

The remainder of this huge encyclopedia is devoted to the many items—over 2200—that Grieger's carry in stock—to supply its thousands of amateur lapidary customers.

Machinery, tools, supplies for gem cutting and jewelry making, baroque gems, books, jewelry metals and parts, gilding metal and copper forms for enameling, tumbling barrels, minerals, rough gem material, etc, etc, are some of the items carried by Grieger's.

This encyclopedia is a handsome volume of new and valuable information for the jewelry craftsman and gem cutter. It is an outstanding new book, not just a catalog—and profusely illustrated. It is excellent for schools and craft teachers.

Published by Griegers, Inc., P.O. Box 4185, Catalina Sta., Pasadena, Calif.—\$1.95 (paper bound copies), \$2.95 (deluxe book binding).

Filer's Mineral Catalog 1957

Filer's, P.O. Box 372, Redlands, Calif., have issued a new 16 page, 8½ x 11, mineral catalog featuring minerals, which are arranged alphabetically and come from world-wide localities. On page 1 appears the following items:

"We are proud to announce that we are beginning our 11th year with the largest and finest stock of minerals we have ever offered. Filer's deals exclusively with minerals, catering to the needs of universities and advanced mineral collectors who prefer the better quality materials. Your orders will receive our prompt and careful attention.

"We are always interested in purchasing or exchanging for good quality mineral specimens, especially one-of-a-kind crystals and crystal groups. Filer's is especially interested in hearing from collectors in foreign countries who have specimens to offer. You are invited to write us what you have to offer."

A commendable feature of the catalog is a map, on page 16, showing the location of their establishment in Redlands.

JOHN OBERT

(Obituary Notice)

It is with sincere regret that we notify you of the death of John Obert. Mr. Obert was very dear to our Club and we believe to a lot of other people who knew him.

He passed away at the Bergen Pines Hospital on Feb. 5th, 1957, after a short illness, and was buried on Feb. 9th, at East Paterson, N. J. The enclosed Resolution was presented to Mrs. Obert at special services held on Feb. 8th, by Mr. John Weitmann, with 16 members present. Messrs. Gilbert Pugsley, Edward Howard, Frank Papagni, George Weeks, John Moyer, and Louis Collyer were the honorary pallbearers at the funeral.

Marguerite R. Collyer, Sec.,
Rockland County Mineral &
Gem Society,
West Nyack, N. Y.

The Resolution reads as follows:

RESOLVED:

That the death of Mr. John Obert of 106 Fournier Crescent, East Paterson, N. J., on February 5, 1957:-

Constitutes a severe loss to our Society, its members and to all the Societies and members who knew him.

He had a long and useful life, and was widely known throughout the country.

Mr. John Obert has been a collector and dealer the most of his life, as with his father before him.

He perhaps knew the locations and minerals of the East, especially the Paterson and Franklin deposits, as well as anyone in this section.

Of the thousands of specimens which passed through his hands, many are in museums all over the East.

His knowledge of the sciences, his helpfulness, and generosity to old and young alike, will long be remembered and sorely missed.

Be it further "RESOLVED" that a copy of this Resolution be sent to ROCKS AND MINERALS, for publication.

And that a copy be spread upon our minutes.

And that a copy be sent to Mrs. John Obert.
John H. Weitmann, Pres.
Edward A. Howard, Vice Pres.
Marguerite R. Collyer, Sec.
Agnes Pugsley, Trea.

DIRECTORS
Gilbert R. Pugsley
Louis G. Collyer
William Rode

Arkansas Quartz Crystals

We recently purchased the entire stock of over 50,000 Arkansas Quartz Crystals, from the House of Crystals Inc. of Hot Springs, Ark., including the famous Buhlis Collection. To close out these fine and rare specimens, we are offering all items at about half value, Viz:

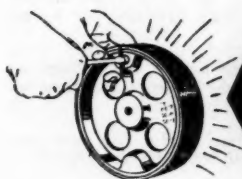
- Single xls. gem quality, perfect, as to size, 25¢, 50¢ and 75¢
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- 1 Doz. choice and rare Needle xls. \$1.00
- Sparkling clusters Needle xls. small, each50
- Crystal Groups, choice, as to size, 1" to 3" \$1.00 to \$3.00
- Bargain collection of 30 xls. our selection from above . . \$5.00

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